FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

Grand Jury Discharged—Rumored Indictments—Tennie C. Claflin's Lecture on "Behind the Scenes"—A Cigar Smuggler and "Dutch Heinrich" Sentenced—Financial Activity—Coroner's Verdict in the Case of Death by Laughing Gas—The "World" on the Liberal Republican Movement—Staten Island Ferry Company in Trouble—Court of Special Sessions Declared Illegal—Rumored Seizure of a Yacht—Professor Morse Reported Dying.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1872.

PROBABLE INDICTMENTS.

The *Tribune* says it was rumored late yesterday that the United States Grand Jury would today return the bill of indictment against ex-District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney and ex-Marshal Robert Murray, for acts said to have been done by them while in office. It is generally understood that this action has been suggested by Custom House politicians, who attribute to the persons named some of their recent disconfitures. General Butler, who has been instrumental in procuring these indictments, when lately in thisvity, forshadowed the action in his remark to an ex-official, to the effect that he (the person addressed) would be protected, but that some of his friends would suffer.

Judge Blatchford recently charged the United States Grand Jury to investigate the Custom House frauds and to present indictments against the officials who are charged with taking bribes. A movement has been set on foot to occupy the time of the grand jury in investigating the old whisky frauds committed five or six years ago. Mr. Courtney says he is prepared to meet the charges against him, and that he will not rest until he exposes the machinations of the persons who were instrumental in Starting the prosecution. He says that although an indictment has been found against him, District Attorney Davis refused to draw it. Several arrests are to be made to-day.

THE "WORLD" ON THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

The *World* to-day expresses its surprise at the invitation of the committee of the Cincinnati Convention calling upon voters without destriction of party to unite with them, and says that while the Democrats are ready to co-operate with the reformers, yet it is absurd to think that they are to disband their own organization by fusing with elements which might absorb them. It does not advise the Democrats to give much favor to the Cincinnati movement, because by so doing the movement might suffer the loss of some of its Republican strength. While we have ceased, it says, to attach much importance to the Cincinnati movement, we will do nothing to embarrass it. The Democratic National Convention will not be held till some time subsequent to the 1st of May. The Cincinnati Convention should prove to be an influential body with strong Republican backing, it is quite possible that we may adopt its ticket, but we must also contemplate the possibility of its being a fiasco. The Democratic party resolutely refuses to commit its fortunes and prospects to this doubtful experiment. We shall preserve our organization and maintain party discipline. If we should take up the Cincinnati candidates, we shall do it as a unbroken party, and not as a struggling mass of disorganized voters.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY.

Business opened in financial circles to-day with greater activity, and with larger dealings than on any other day since the excitement of the Chicago fire in October last. There was an advance in all prominent railway stocks. The principle feature was speculation. Nowithstanding there was no business in London, a Stock Exchange adjournment having been had from Thursday to Tuesday next, orders for it were received from there. The price of Erie in London was about 56, and here it went up to 62⅝, and dropped back to about 60, and again rose.

DEATH BY LAUGHING GAS.

A large number of dentists and others were in attendance before the Coroner this afternoon to offer themselves as witness in the inquest on the body of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, who died under the influence of nitrous oxide gas at a dentist's in West Fourth street. After much testimony on the several properties of nitrous oxide, a verdict was given of "death from asphyxia." The jury condemned the manner in which the gas is generally manufactured and the careless manner in which it is administered.

AQUATIC.

The Atalanta crew are actively training for their forthcoming international contest with the London Rowing Club. Yesterday afternoon they rowed at Newark on the Passaic River, and again to-day. The regular rowing will commence on Monday in a six-oared shell. The following are the names, ages and weights of the Atalanta crew: R. Whitters, M. D., stroke, age 35, wt 150; T. Van Boden, 30, 150; E. Smith, 36; Jos. Neill, 30, 155; L. Waterburg, 30; A. Harday, 27, 140.

"BEHIND THE SCENES."

Tennie C. Claflin drew a crowd to the Academy of Music last evening, where she was announced to lecture on "Behind the Scenes in Wall Street." Instead of Indians, however, she had a hearing her on the subject advertised, heard an open denunciation of marriage. She was frequently hissed.

CRIMINALS RELEASED.

It appears from the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee that nearly two hundred of the very lowest of criminals have been released at various times from Blackwell's Island, by Judges Cardozo and Barnard, in violation of the forms of law.

GERMAN "LIBERALS."

A meeting of Germans was held last night to effect an organization to extend the movement in aid of the Cincinnati Convention. Several persons delivered addresses and numerous subcommittees were appointed.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

Henry R. Conklin, Secretary of the exploded Market Savings Bank, was arrested in Montreal on Tuesday last by detectives of this city, and is now in prison there awaiting proof of the right to arrest him under the extradition laws.

SMUGGLER SENTENCED.

John Talbott was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months to-day for smuggling cigars from the steamer Moro Castle. This is the first sentence for the crime of smuggling that has been passed in twenty years.

"DUTCH HEINRICH" SETTLED.

Henry Neuman, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," the notorious criminal, was to-day found guilty of having stolen $10,000 in bonds on the 15th of January last, and sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the State prison.

GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court today presented a number of indictments and were discharged. The names of the indicted have not been given to the public.

SENATOR WOOD.

It is thought at Albany that the resolution to expel Senator Wood for his treasance in office will be modified into one of censure.

FIRE.

A fire at a picture establishment on Mott street this morning caused damage to the amount of $20,000.

SMALL-POX IN BROOKLYN.

The small-pox is increasing in Brooklyn. Additional accommodations are needed for hospital purposes.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Denmark, from Liverpool, and Deutschland, from Bremen, have arrived.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1872.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

The Staten Island Ferry Company not having paid the interest due on the first mortgage bonds, a meeting of bondholders was held in Brooklyn, and the line which comprises the Staten Island ferry boats and the Staten Island Railroad has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The *Herald* publishes an interview with Gov. English, who expresses the opinion that the election of the Cincinnati Convention will depend upon the result of the Connecticut elections. If the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will boldly cross the rubicon,—that is if the Republicans are successful—the disaffected Democrats will give up the contest and go back into their own party lines.

YACHT SEIZED.

It is rumored that the steam yacht Edgar F. Stewart, which cleared from New London on Thursday, has been seized in Gardiness bay for violation of the neutrality laws. It is said she was sold to the Spanish Government, but it is generally believed that she was purchased by Cuban agents. Part of her crew deserted on learning this, and the vessel sailed short-handed.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob a colored messenger of the New Haven Railroad of $17,000, with which he was *en route* to a bank in a Fourth avenue stage. The thieves jumped into the vehicle, but their design was frustrated by a man who accompanied the messenger. They escaped in a wagon being driven along with the stage.

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF POLITICIANS.

The *Herald* has a rumor, probably untrue, that Jay Gould is the party for whom the Sheriff is in search. Another report is that fourteen well-known politicians have left for Canada since the mysterious order of arrest placed in the Sheriff's hands.

A COURT DECLARED ILLEGAL.

It is rumored that the Court of Appeals decided that the Court of Special Sessions of this city is illegal, as at present constituted, and that all sentences given there by Judges Dowling and Shandly are null and void.

PROF. MORSE DYING.

April 1.—At one o'clock this morning Prof. Morse was sinking rapidly. His physician says he cannot possibly live through the night.

2:05 A. M.—At two o'clock Prof. Morse is sinking fast, and his death is momentarily expected.

SANITARY.

The Jersey City health commissioners have resolved not to erect the proposed small-pox hospitals, as it is believed the spread of the disease has been stopped.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union will have an imposing celebration early in May at the Academy of Music. A choir of 1,000 pupils will participate.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Baltic and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, and Arragon, from Bristol (England) have arrived.

GRANVILLE'S SECOND NOTE.

The Baltic brings Earl Granville's second note on the Alabama claims.

HARRISBURG.

Consolidation Bill Still in the Senate—Reconsideration Proposed.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1872.

The Consolidation bill is still in the Senate. Mr. Humphreys proposes to reconsider it on Monday evening for the purpose of amendments, and to await public expression on the South Side

ST. LOUIS.

Consolidation—Destructive Tornado.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Both Houses of the Legislature have passed an act making considerable extension of the city limits on the western and northern sides of the city. The extension will embrace Forest and Northern Parks, recently authorized by the Legislature, and it will probably add from ten thousand to fifteen thousand inhabitants to the city.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

A very severe thunder and lightning storm passed over the city about eight o'clock this evening, accompanyed by heavy rain. During the storm a terrific tornado from the south-west struck the large brick market house on Seventh street, between Spruce and Poplar, and leveled the northern half of it to the ground in a twinkling. Most of the roof and several heavy timbers were carried across Seventh street, and striking a building opposite, knocked two great holes in it, exposing the rooms. So far as is now known, only five persons were injured; one, H. Wild, a butcher, seriously, perhaps mortally, a woman, name unknown, had a leg badly crushed, and a man, unknown, both arms broken. All the stalls in the market were occupied and a large number of persons were present making purchases, and it is very wonderful that scores of them were not killed.

Aside from slight damage to one or two buildings two or three blocks distant, no other destruction seems to have occurred. It is likely that the tornado struck the ground only at this point, and rose again and passed on in a northwestern direction. It may be heard from some point in Illinois to-morrow. Seventh street is blocked with debris, and parts of the market house and awnings were carried two or three blocks distant.

Later.—The following are additional names of the injured as far as can be learned to-night: John Heck, back severely hurt, causing paralysis of the lower part of the body; Mr. Fiori, compound fracture of the left lower leg, and flesh badly lacerated; Edwin Fiori, internally injured and shoulder torn by meat hook; George W. White, badly cut about the head, nose broken and right ankle dislocated; Henry Leppard, internal injuries; John Berger, arm broken and bruised in various places; also two or three others slightly bruised.

CALIFORNIA.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Dispatches from the volanic districts in Inyo county, four hundred miles south-east from San Francisco, give additional details of the earthquake disaster on Tuesday last. The shocks continue, though with decreased violence. It is remarkable that only a single slight shock on Tuesday was felt in central and northern California. Verro Gordo was badly damaged. Some buildings were thrown down, but only one man was killed.

Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the centre of disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was Mr. Joy, aged forty-two. He was a native of Texas. The remainder were all Spanish-Americans. It is described as like a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town. Col. Whipple, who was in the second story of an adobe house, states that he had just time to jump from the bed and get to the door, when the house appeared to crumble to pieces beneath him. He was burried among the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the debris, suffering from severe and painful wounds. The scene beggars description. Nearly the whole population was buried beneath the ruins Cries for help and screams of pain from the wounded filled the air, while those who escaped from the ruins were calling for the rescue of fathers, brothers, wives and children. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over three hundred distinct shocks were felt between half-past 2 o'clock and sunrise. In fact, the earth was in a constant shake and tremble for over three hours. A chasm was opened extending thirty-five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to four feet in width. Rocks were torn from their places and rolled into the valley. Everywhere through the valley are seen evidences of a terrible convulsion.

There is much desolation among the inhabitants of Lone Pine.

A dispatch from Vizola says several shocks were felt in that city last night and are still coming from the south-east.

IOWA.

The Black Hills Gold Discoveries.

SIOUX CITY, March 30.—The Sioux City *Times* this morning publishes a telegram addressed to the editor from Major General Hancock, in regard to the gold discoveries in the Black Hills, that the reports are true, Indians, however, and hearing her on the subject advertised, heard an open denunciation of marriage. She was frequently hissed.

that no prospecting parties will be allowed to enter in search of gold.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the matter, says there are at present two bills pending in Congress, each of them aiming at a solution of this problem, and that Congressional action will anticipate military interference by throwing open the country referred to for settlement. One of the bills referred to authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the Black Hills region from the Sioux Indians, and in case they refuse to sell, the Secretary is authorized to make arrangements to occupy the country.

The *Times* further adds: Five weeks ago the project of opening to white settlement the Black Hills in Dakota was looked upon as utopian. To-day the matter is receiving the earnest attention of our national Congress, and the time is rapidly approaching when a peaceable, just and equitable solution of the whole question will be arrived at. The gentlemen interested in the movement here have no intention of engaging in an unlawful enterprise or coming in conflict with the military powers of the Government, but an expedition formidable in numbers will surely prosper in the region referred to during the present season.

ALBANY.

Legality of Naturalization Papers.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The entire session of the Assembly this morning was spent in considering the bill to oblige all persons holding naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court in October, 1868, and by the Supreme Court in September and October of that year, to prove the legality of their papers. The bill was strongly supported, and was finally ordered to a third reading, with no change except to provide that the title to real property shall not be affected by the discovery of fraud in naturalization papers.

THE NAVAL WEAPON OF THE FUTURE.

English Officers Watching Our Navy—The School of "Torpedoing" at Newport.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: It may interest your readers to know that the Americans have commenced the reconstruction of their navy, in doing this they seem fully alive to the fact that torpedoes will in all probability become the principal and main naval weapon of the future, whether used offensively or defensively, whether by vessels designed for cruising or for defence. This is a fact we cannot too forcibly be borne in mind by us, who confidently rely on heavy guns and armored vessels designed for an artillery encounter, and not constructed so as best to manipulate and wield the torpedo. Naval authorities in the United States appear unanimously to hold the opinion that the torpedo will be the chief naval weapon of the future. Not only is it an opinion, but it is being acted upon with great energy.

A school of "torpedoing," has been formed at Newport, Rhode Island, where a number of naval officers are instructed in the practical employment of torpedoes in suitable and purpose built vessels. As many as twenty go through the class at a time, when they enter into all the details of torpedoing, theoretically and practically, as well as the advanced class of artillery officers at Shoeburyness enter into all the details appertaining to gunnery. The course lasts several months, and the officers have the great advantage of seeing and taking part in the numerous torpedo experiments which are continually going on there during the mild weather. So much for education.

Each vessel of the United States navy now carries, besides a number of towing torpedoes, an arrangement whereby torpedoes dropped a little over 100 pounds of gunpowder can be boomed out some twenty-four feet in front of the cut-water. The ironclad monitors, about thirty in all, are fitted with booms for torpedoes to be worked from their decks, and it is considered that they will thus become very formidable vessels for harbor defence, where, from the narrowness of a channel and other reasons, speed is not of primary importance. The powerful tugs, which were built during the late war, are having tubular outriggers fitted in their forecastles. This arrangement consists essentially of a tube with suitable valves, through which is thrust another and longer cast-iron tube, carrying the torpedo, which can pass through the first tube on to its outer extremity. The whole apparatus is entirely hidden from the view of an enemy, who cannot, therefore, from the appearance of the vessel, divine her dangerous character. A minute description of these tubular outriggers will be sent to the proper authorities. It is asserted that four torpedoes can be thrust out and fired per minute in this way. These tugs are only intended for use during the night, as their engines and boilers are much exposed, and a single shot would be almost certain to place them *hors de combat*. These, as well as the other outrigger torpedoes, are fired by an electrical fuse and small frictional machine.

The United States government are so well satisfied with the Torpedo experiments and their results that three special torpedo vessels have quite recently been commenced—one at the Boston Navy-yard, one at New York, and the third in one of the Southern navy-yards.—The Boston torpedo vessel is to have a length of 175 feet from thirty-five feet, and free board eight or nine feet; she is to be protected to a certain extent with iron, and great stress is laid on her speed, which it is hoped will exceed sixteen knots. I will not apologize for trespassing on your space, &c., for the simple reason that no more important subject can be discussed at the present time than the probable effect that the practical application of torpedoes to sea-going vessels of high speed may have on the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

JOHN T. BUCKNILL, R. E.

Portland, Me., February 26.

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JOHN T. BUCKNILL, R. E.

Portland, Me., February 26.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Chippewa Land Scrip Declared Illegal—The "Black Hills" Excitement—Campaign Against Apaches Not Suspended—The Income Tax—The Persecution of Dr. Howard by the Spanish Authorities—Weather Probabilities—How the South Improvement Company Intended to Fleece the People—Lawlessness in Mississippi—April Bond Purchases and Gold Sales.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1872.

CHIPPEWA LAND SCRIP DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Secretary Delano, in a letter to Commissioner Walker, of the Indian Bureau, says all the so-called scrip issued under the treaty of Laporte, Wisconsin, in September, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, except the Gilbert scrip, is so tainted by the actual and clearly established practice in issuing it under the construction given as in his opinion to deprive those certificates of any value or validity, even for the purpose of determining the indemnity of persons entitled to the benefits of treaty. Therefore, besides reversing the construction of the treaty under the decision of Secretary Usher, Secretary Delano directs that all of the so-called scrip, except the Gilbert scrip, be declared illegal and void, all entries of lands made with such scrip unpatented to be cancelled. The Secretary gives directions how persons claiming the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty shall proceed in the matter.

THE "BLACK HILL'S" EXCITEMENT.

Secretary Delano, in a letter to Governor Burbank, of Idaho, states that he has information that a combination of men is being made in the region of the country known as "Black Hills," which is within the reservation of the Sioux Indians; and that Federal officers encourage the movement. He says the reason for this is that the territory has valuable mineral deposits and quantities of timber. The Indians are already apprehensive, and trouble may ensue hence, by direction of the President, he requests the Governor to cause a stop to be put to any combinations of this character against law. The Secretary has also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, with a view to securing the aid of the military in checking these expeditions.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST APACHES NOT SUSPENDED.

The report that General Crook has suspended operations against hostile Apaches in Oregon in consequence of the arrival of General Howard is not credited here. General Crook's plan has been approved by the War Department. If his campaign movements are restricted, it will be from a lack of funds, the appropriation for the current fiscal year being exhausted, the new appropriations not being available until the 1st of July.

PERSONAL NOTES.

W. F. Hanford has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Wisconsin.

Commissioner Douglass has gone South for his health.

Maj. Gen. John M. Oliver, who served under General Sherman during the war, died this morning of congestion of the lungs. He will be buried at Pennyville, N. Y.

THE INCOME TAX.

The repeal of the income tax provided for in the Senate bill reducing taxation is to take effect immediately on the enactment of the bill, although the repeal of the other internal revenue taxes named therein is fixed from and after the of 1st July next.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1872.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

The President will to-morrow send to the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the trial, conviction and sentence of Dr. Howard by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The documents are voluminous, beginning with December, 1870. They show much interest on the part of our Government in the case, and that not a little difficulty existed to determine whether the victor was really a citizen of the United States. Our Government has asked for, but has not yet received, a copy of the proceedings of the court martial before which Howard was tried. The Spanish Minister here says, on information received from Cuba, that Howard did not there enroll himself as a foreigner, as required by the law of 1870. There are, however, other papers tending to show his American citizenship. It is evident that the Secretary of State is not entirely clear on that point. He has, however, instructed our Charge D'Affaires at Madrid to bring this case to the attention of the Spanish Government, to point out the fact that Howard is a native citizen of the United States, and to reanonstrate against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in his case as a violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, and to ask for his immediate release.

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

General Emery has sent to the War Department a letter from Lieutenant and Ad-de-Camp Kuy, dated New Orleans, March 25, saying that great lawlessness exists throughout the entire State of Mississippi; but it cannot all be ascribed to Ku Klux organizations. The trial of several prominent members of the gang for the late arrest of a large party from the vicinity of Corinth and their confinement in the post guard house at Holly Springs has done much towards their general disbandment. Nevertheless, there is a bitter and resentful spirit in every portion of the State against the federal Government, and there can be no doubt of the fact that the authorities are defied and their lives threatened by desperadoes, whom they are constantly called on to arrest. Messrs. Pierce and Shaughnessy, United States Marshals for the northern and southern districts of Mississippi respectively, and Wiley Wells, District Attorney, are given as authority for these statements. General Emory, in a letter dated March 8th, says: "Lieutenant Kuy has been sent to see Governor Powers, who had sent me various communications asking for troops. I am perfectly satisfied from that visit that his requisitions are without foundation, and that there is no necessity for more cavalry in that State, and always acting on the principle in the use of troops in civil affairs, that prevention is better than intervention, I respectfully request that I may be furnished one more company of cavalry to be posted in Mississipi. As a temporary expedient I have sent a company of infantry to Neshoba county, and will direct one of the two companies of cavalry in the northern district of Mississippi to a part in the southern district where it is needed, and strongly requested by the United States Marshal. To avoid all legal complications about the use of troops in making arrests and preserving order, I have arranged with the Governor of Mississippi and the United States Marshal of that district, between whom and the Governor there is the best understanding, that all requisitions shall be made by the United States civil officers, and I feel confident that I shall be able by a timely use of troops to maintain order in that State without bringing the troops into collision with the citizens."

SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce has been examining into the acts and purposes of the South Improvement Company, incorporated under a law of Pennsylvania. The object was to combine all the petroleum refineries in the country in their scheme, and they accordingly made written contracts with all railroads centering in the oil regions to raise the price of freight one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel. The South Improvement Company was to have a rebate of one dollar per barrel. The production of last year was six million barrels, and if this arrangement had gone into effect the tax on consumers would have been $7,500,000, of which the railroad companies would have received $1,500,000, leaving the South Improvement Company $6,000,000. The Secretary of the Company stated that all the contracts with the railroad companies have been abrogated in consequence of the investigation of the subject by Congress.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Lake Ontario will move north-eastward down the St. Lawrence valley. A rising barometer, north-westerly winds and clear weather will prevail generally from the lakes to the Gulf, south and middle Atlantic coasts, and will extend over New England by and on Monday morning. Brisk north-westerly winds will extend during the night from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic coasts.

A PRESENT FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Secretary of State yesterday addressed a letter to Collector Arthur, of New York, stating that he had received, through Sir Edward Thornton, from the Queen of England, a gold chronometer, which he has forwarded to the collector to be delivered by him to Captain Frederick M. Lambeat, of the American ship Liverpool, of New York, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the master and crew of the British ship Europa of Glasgow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will to-morrow render a decision in a case coming under the civil rights law. The decision in the Utah case involving the legality of McKean's action in the drawing of jurors will not be rendered until to-morrow week.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million dollars of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell one million dollars gold on each Thursday during the month of April.

THE PRESIDENT.

It is well understood among politicians that Judge Davis will decline to run as a Presidential candidate if he shall not be endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention.

GEN. SICKLES TO RETURN TO MADRID.

It is stated in official circles that when Gen. Sickles' present leave of absence shall expire he will return to Madrid.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872.

SUMNER BEFORE THE ARMS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The extraordinary course pursued by Senator Sumner before the Arms Investigating Committee has filled his friends and admirers with grief and astonishment. His so-called protests do not even deserve the pretentious title, more—they are mere insults given in the place of evidence, and to cover his utter failure to prove anything wrong in the arms transaction.

First—His elaborate quotation of parliamentary law proves simply this, that all special committees should be composed of a majority of those who voted for the motion to raise them. Nowhere can be found the absurd proposition that the presiding officer administering parliamentary law can go behind the "ayes and nays," and canvass motives of the men who voted for or against any measure. The Democratic minority, aided by Sumner, Schurz, Fenton, Tipton and Trumbull, for these seem to be all the malcontents, could not have forced any investigation whatever. If the Republican Senators had not voted to raise the committee, none could have been raised. Now Mr. Sumner advocates the preposterous doctrine that a Republican Senator voting for investigation, but stating his belief that the administration would come out all right, is disqualified to serve, and that an *unbiased* and *unprejudiced* committee can only be made up of those who stated it as their solemn conviction that the administration is correct to the core, and that the arms were sold through the usual channences and violation of statute and international law? But be that as it may, the committee itself had nothing to do with the matter.

Secondly—As to the propriety of testifying before the Committee, I have simply to say that the Senator took the responsibility of arresting the wheels of legislation for a month to ventilate his grievances. Among the charges made a three hours' speech, alleging gross violations of law dangerous to the peace of the country, and now when called upon in the interest of that public cause for which he professed so much love, to tell the country all he knows, he shields himself behind a pretence of constitutional inviolability, and refuses to testify. This must be a queer constitution which permits a Senator to bear false testimony in the open Senate, but closes the door before his peers, so that the alleged grievances may be redressed.

The truth is that the evidence accumulating everywhere that Grant will be elected by a two-thirds electoral vote, has thoroughly unnerved his Senatorial opponents. The sight of water to a mad-dog is not a circumstance to this convulsive rage caused by the probable success of Grant.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Southern Claims Commission, created by an act of Congress about a year ago, is composed of three commissioners and less than a score of clerks. Their duties consist in looking into and reporting on the claims of loyal citizens living in the South, whose property was appropriated for government uses during the rebellion. There have been placed on the files up to the present time over 12,000 claims, with a fair probability, at the present rate of increase, of the aggregate number reaching not less than 28,000 or 30,000 before the expiration of the time limited for filing.

One of the peculiarities of this office, noticeable comparisons by contrast with others, is that the commissioners all work in fact every item in a claim is examined into by them before its final disposition—leaving to the clerks the mechanical part of registering and the simpler portion of the abstracting.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Senator Sherman's management of the tariff bill has not been satisfactory. It may be stated that after having had the subject under consideration, he would have made a comprehensive exposition of the question, so that the Senate and country might have known what was expected to be done. This was old Thad Stevens' method. Instead of that, Mr. Sherman launched his tariff bill, and the Senate has been at sea ever since. It is the general opinion that while the tariff is certain to be iron clad, no general revision is contemplated.

PUBLIC PARK AT THE HEAD OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Congress displayed a wise foresight in reserving the large tract of land at the head of the Yellowstone (about 62 miles are) for a public park, as it contains many natural curiosities and wonders. They have vested in the Secretary of the Interior the special control of the matter, with instructions to take all proper measures to preserve their natural conditions, keep off settlers, trespassers, &c.; also directed him to take leases for a period of not more than ten years for the purposes of erection of buildings.

While the cry of investigation is ranging its course through the Senate, the mania in the House has taken the form of bills for the purpose of making the postmasters throughout this country elective. It is a queer way to get the unpleasant necessity of examination under the new civil service regulations.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Senator McDonald has returned from his campaigning tour in Connecticut. On his way here he stopped at New Brunswick, N. J., and delivered a powerful speech. His view of the political situation is that the opposition party who convene at Cincinnati must be upon a broad platform on any ideas, principles, or public policy, but on the ambition of personal preferences. He says our country is too enlightened not to see through this manifest transparency, and will testify enthusiastically to their appreciation of General Grant at the Philadelphia Convention in June.

Senator Gallandet was before the Committee on Appropriations yesterday in advocacy of an appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum situated in this city. The committee did not finish the subject, but no opposition is anticipated.

Senators Chandler and Rev. Mr. Frye, Chairman with about sixty lumbermen from Michigan, were received by the President yesterday.

Two hundred and fifty-three vaccinations have been performed since Friday last, and over one thousand since free vaccination was commenced by the Board of Health.

AGATE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gavazzi, the Italian politician, contemplates making a visit to America.

—Easter Sunday was celebrated with great pomp in the Catholic and Episcopal churches of New York and Brooklyn.

—The New York *World* says editorially that it is well understood that General Sickles is to retire from the Spanish mission.

—A Copenhagen letter says United States Minister Cramer was black-balled as a member of the Royal Club of that city.

—A fire in Warrenton, Virginia, Friday night, destroyed the Warrenton Hotel and five adjoining houses. Loss $50,000.

—Col. A. Hammond, Supreme Court reporter at Atlanta, Ga., was on Saturday appointed attorney of the State by the Governor.

—Hon. S. P. Walker, United States Senator from Wisconsin in 1854, died suddenly in Milwaukee, on Friday night, of apoplexy.

—The snow blockade on the European and North American Railroad has been raised, but it is feared it will be renewed, as it was snowing all day on Sunday, five inches having fallen at Bangor, Maine.

—The trustees of the University of Georgia on Saturday organized an agricultural and mechanical college, to be connected with the University. Governor Smith appropriated the whole land scrip fund to it.

—The crew of the steamer Hornet have recovered in the surf brought for two thousand seven hundred dollars, as pay due them on account of their discharge when the Hornet was blockaded by Spanish war vessels at Hayti, in March, 1871.

—The Laboring Men's Association, of Little Rock, Arkansas, composed exclusively of colored men, had a demonstration on Saturday, and appointed delegates to the New Orleans Convention. Speeches were made by several prominent men.

—Capt. John C. Cox, who was Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under the directory of Browning, and had filled various other civil and military positions, died at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday night. He only arrived from Washington on the same morning.

—The investigation into the killing of Henry Cole last Friday night, at Louisville, by a locomotive running into a street car at a crossing, has developed that in the city court on Saturday, Wm. Wiggerton, the driver of the car, and Steven Gibbs, the engineer of the locomotive, were held to bail in $2,500 each under a charge of murder.

—The Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention at Cincinnati on May 1st have, through the Ticket Agents' Convention recently held at Louisville, and by others means, perfected arrangements with nearly all the railroads in the United States to convey persons to and from the Convention at about half the regular rates.

—A man named Grubb, living near Barry, Pike county, Ill., on his return on Saturday from a visit to Laddonia with his wife, sister and three small children, undertook to ford Sandy Creek, near Laddonia. The water was very high, and when they reached the middle of the creek the wagon box floated off. The children were drowned. The others barely escaped with their lives.

—J. R. Knight, *alias* Johnson, *alias* Ashgrave, and Julia Clark, who eloped from the vicinity of Cyrenia, O., a few weeks since, were arrested at Cairo on Saturday. The girl is only sixteen years of age, and respectably connected. Knight is nearly forty, and is wanted at Cleveland on a charge of grand larceny and burglary. Officers are on the way from Ohio with a requisition for him.

—The Chief Engineer of the Leavenworth bridge issued the following notice to steamboat owners on Saturday: "The Kansas and Missouri will be compelled to turn the river at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been erected since the close of navigation last season. The extreme lower line of the bridge bottom of the floor beams is seventy-six feet and six inches above low water, and fifty-one feet six inches above the high water of 1867. At this date the water is eight feet six inches above the low water line."

—Policeman Starkey attempted to arrest, at Nashville, on Saturday, Howell Smith, a notorious desperado, for disorderly conduct. Smith resisted and shot Starkey through the neck, inflicting a mortal wound. Smith ran and meeting Jordon McGowen, colored, horseback, demanded his horse. Jordon demurred, but a shot made him dismount. Smith mounted the horse and rode off, pursued by several policemen. A few miles from the city the horse was abandoned and the fugitive's flight continued on foot. Starkey cannot long survive.

—In a Boston boarding house, on Friday, the wife of Thomas Williams, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence from an overdose of laudanum taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or call for assistance, and expired himself next day. Mrs. Williams is said to have married against the consent of her parents, who are wealthy residents of Newport, and who cast her off; but while both were dying a letter came offering the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial.

FOREIGN.

Fatal Explosion in Cornwall—Postal Convention Between Italy and Russia—Adjournment of French Assembly—Steamship Line from Italy to Asia—Affairs in Mexico—Steamer Virginius Reported to Have Escaped from Aspinwall.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

LONDON, March 30.—Information has been received of a shocking accident in Cornwall. An explosion occurred in a safety fuse manufactory where a number of females were employed, causing a sad loss of life. Seven women were killed, one is missing, and several others were seriously injured, and it is feared some of them may not survive.

YACHTING.

Ashbury, who was recently elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, has been appointed Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The steamship Abyssinia has arrived.

FRANCE.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNMENT—THIERS'S SPEECH.

PARIS, March 31.—The National Assembly took a recess yesterday until the 25th of April. Previous to adjournment, Thiers addressed the Assembly. He guaranteed a maintenance of internal order, declared that the army was faithful, and assured the chamber that no interruption of peace was threatened from abroad. In the course of his speech he intimated that France was not entirely isolated; that she was not without alliances.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, March 31.—News from Camargo to the 29th reports General Trevino at that place, preparing, in conjunction with General Quiroga, to move on this city with 20,000 men and sixty pieces of artillery. General Cortina, after his defeat at Barqueria, being unable to reach Reylosa, attempted to join the Government troops in the interior, with what success is unknown.

The rumored capture of General Rocha by the revolutionists, near Zacatecas, is still without confirmation.

WEST INDIES.

STEAMER VIRGINIUS WATCHED.

HAVANA, March 31.—The Spanish war steamer Tornado arrived to-day from Aspinwall. She report matters qu

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1872.

TO-MORROW the Republican County Convention will meet at the Court House, to elect ten delegates to the State Convention, at which will be decided upon whom shall fall the honor of being our standard-bearers in the fall campaign. The work done to-morrow by Allegheny county may decide who the candidates for Governor and Auditor General shall be. This may decide whether we are to triumph or fail at the October election, and upon this result may hinge the success or defeat of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President in the ensuing November. It will, therefore, be seen how important the work is which we have on hand. We entreat the delegates who are to convene at the Court House to-morrow, to remember the great responsibility that rests upon them, and to see that nothing but harmony shall result from their proceedings. Let no personal preferences sway them to the injury of the party. Now, more than ever before, ought we to move cautiously, and be guided by sound discretion.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

CONNECTICUT election to-day.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110¾.

THE very best printers and compositors in Canada only make ten dollars a week. In this country they average between twenty and forty dollars a week. And yet we are told that "a suit of clothing can be bought cheaper, etc.," across the border, but that is little compensation for the great disparity in wages.

THE *Commercial* editor wants to know if we approve of the tricks of Tammany. If we had ever been a New York City Democrat, we might be able to answer him; as, like him, we would then be posted. By the way, he will tell us why McClure, in ing his committee, struck off such as Miles S. Humphreys and George nderson? Did he fear to trust his case in the hands of such Republicans? Why did he prefer Democrats, and strike off the name of every Republican? Will the *Commercial* tell us?

A MISERABLE failure has attended the effort of Schurz and Sumner to cast odium upon the officers of the Government, in the sale of arms matter. The Marquis de Chambrun testifies that France does not desire any investigation, so far as our Government is concerned, and proved, whilst on the stand, that he was positively ignorant of everything connected with the sale and purchase of arms, for the investigation of which such a clamorous demand was made by the impetuous Schurz, and the imperturbable Sumner. The entire proceedings have strengthened President Grant at home, and proved to both France and Germany, that the bad faith charged against the Government had no foundation upon which to rest. The election in Connecticut-to-day, coming hard upon the heels of his last failure to injure the administration, will stagger the opposition, if it does not annihilate it. Grant grows stronger with the people with each day. They have tried him and can trust him.

THE MAY CONVENTION, from which so much good fruit was expected by the anti-Grant faction of Republicans, is dwindling down into the insignificance it so richly deserves. Instead of a National Convention, composed of regularly elected delegates representing constituencies, it will be nothing more or less than a *mass* meeting of one-headed Republicans, and disappointed aspirants with their followers. It began to appear lately that the *mass* would prove not a very great one, and so Dr. Greeley and his political friends gathered themselves together in a Fifth avenue back room and issued an address to the friends of "Liberal Republicanism," wherein the latter were assured that the mass meeting would take place as advertised, and were exhorted to join the happy family of discontents. How queer this all looks, when we remember, that with the exception of a few soured leaders, like Greeley, Fenton, Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, the entire Republican host are favorable to the renomination of our honored President, and State after State continues to endorse him and his administration. Why will they not learn from the signs of the times every where visible?

CONSOLIDATION.

From what we can learn, the majority of the voters and people, including the largest property holders on the South Side, are favorable to consolidation. Now that the bill has passed, we do not see any good reason for further opposition. The measure has been misrepresented, perhaps unintentionally, by some persons, who persist in stating that the boroughs which the bill annexes to Pittsburgh, are to be taxed for the payment of the debt of the old city. This we are positively informed is not so. They will be charged with their own debts only, in the same way that Lawrenceville was, when added to the city, and will be required to pay or assume no part of the present debt of Pittsburgh. In reference to the item of taxes, we are assured that in most of the boroughs annexed they will be lighter than at present. They will have the benefit of our police system, the fire department, the school laws, competent engineering skill in the laying out of new streets and other improvements. The advantages, so far as we can see, are altogether on the side of the annexed boroughs.

THE EVANS CASE.

After long waiting and patient investigation, the Evans Committee have succeeded in unearthing practically—nothing. Evans testifies, in the most solemn and positive manner, that no national or State official was the recipient of any portion of his commissions, and ——one directly or indirectly are —se. This man is supposed to ——on his death bed, and we are strongly inclined to believe him, although his story does not agree with the many rumors which have been, for months, floating through the air, nor does it appear consistent with his previous conduct in fleecing twice from the State, and refusing to testify. There is something unaccountable in the man's conduct throughout the entire matter, and he acts, or has acted, more like one demented, than as a straight-forward, honest, and at the same time sane man. If he had nothing more to testify to than the committee have succeeded finally in obtaining from him, why in the name of reason has he acted so like a criminal and a

frighten ——? Did he hope thereby to throw sus——n upon innocent persons? or is he now swearing *falsely* in order to shield the guilty? According to his evidence there has been no possible excuse for his past extraordinary conduct, and we suppose we have learned all that he will ever tell us.

PROTECT THE SHIPPING.

Congress is still pounding away at the commerce problem, and getting with each day deeper into the difficulty. One week is taken up with discussing the nefarious system of granting huge subsidies to ship lines, and the next to theorizing upon the problem of granting drawbacks upon imported materials entering into ship building. Both are wrong theoretically and practically; both have been demonstrated over and over again pernicious. The latter is the entering wedge, with which the free-traders expect to break up the system of protection to home labor and industry. The former has a similar tendency, whilst it does not present the slightest approach to a remedy for existing evils. A wide door would be opened for fraud to enter by, if drawbacks were allowed from duties in the interest of special branches. And, besides, there is a much better, safer, surer way to reach and bridge the difficulty as pointed out by us on Saturday last. Since then, we find that the policy named by us, has been adopted more than once by the Government of the United States, and upon each trial it has proved efficacious. Commerce, though languishing from the fatal results of a foreign war, has been built up more than once by the adoption of the system, and continued to flourish so long it was practiced. Of course Great Britain is bitterly opposed to the policy of a discrimination in duties against her ships and in favor of our own, so is she equally opposed to our American system of protection to our own, as against her pauper labor. But are we legislating for Great Britain and all Europe, or for the promotion and advancement of our own interests? The system of a discrimination in duties, is nothing different from protection to our labor; one furnishes work in abundance and at good prices for all our laboring men, and the other builds up our commerce and sustains it by permitting it to carry all of our European purchases.

This system was first adopted by Alexander Hamilton in 1789, and for the express purpose of encouraging American shipping. Duties on foreign importations were made unequal, "being heaviest on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on goods introduced by them." This was the first American tariff law enacted by Congress, and was the work of the great men of the Revolution, just after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It had the sanction of Washington and John Adams, and Jefferson, and it ought to be good law now. It will certainly build up the commerce of the country as nothing else can, and will be opposed by every one in the interest of British monopoly, whether on land, or on the sea.

"OUR ANSWER."

We had intended to say nothing upon the majority and minority reports of the Gray-McClure contested election committee, until we had seen these documents, and carefully scanned their contents. We shall not now attempt to discuss the main issue, as to whether Gray or McClure is *honestly* entitled to the seat, but merely reply to the article in Saturday's *Commercial*, wherein it mentions us personally in connection with this question. Our neighbor, amid much profession of love for the purity and sacredness of the ballot box, puts to us these questions:

"Has the GAZETTE become a convert to the doctrines and practices of Tammany—in counting a candidate in, if a friend, and out, if an enemy? If it does not mean this, what does it mean by talking about people hanging their heads for their work in his (Col. McClure's) behalf?"

To those who are in the habit of reading the GAZETTE daily, the first question in the above extract, will be simply laughable. We have ever held that our whole future, as a free and independent nation, depends upon the sanctity of the ballot box, for it is at once our throne, our corner stone, and our shield, and the man who could be detected in its violation and prostitution, should forever after be denied its privileges, and be severely punished. This has always been the belief of the present conductors of the GAZETTE, and so far as we know, of all their predecessors, and we shall continue to hold it as long as we live.

But the second query of our "conservative" neighbor, which prided itself a little while ago on being classed with its Cincinnati namesake, and its free trade contemporary and colleague, the Chicago *Tribune*, as a member of the "quadrilateral of *independent* journals," is slightly different from the first one. What we meant by stating that the *Commercial* editor would one day hang his head for his work in McClure's behalf was just what we said. He knew that McClure was the candidate of the strongest "ring" in the State of Pennsylvania, and he dare not oppose his election. He knows that the agent of that "ring" (we use the word simply because it is the coinage of the *Commercial*) stood up in the State Senate and swore that McClure should have the seat in spite of all the committees, the laws, and the investigations that the Republican majority could devise. He knows that this "ring" demanded of the Senate (and for aught we know, from truculent journals) that McClure should have the seat, and our "independent" *virtuous* contemporary bowed a willing assent, although Col. Gray held the *prima facia* evidence of election.

There was no law authorizing the drawing of a committee, and a law was made, so great was the exigency. A Democratic dodge secured a majority of that commitee to that party. Democratic journals did the hurrahing for McClure, ably assisted by such flap-sided, weak-kneed Republicans as the *Commercial*. Democratic senators urged the importance of investigating the charges of fraud at the election (*mirabile dictu*), a Democratic committee have succeeded in juggling this prince of independent and high toned (?) politicians into the seat of Col. Gray, and the *Commercial* says amen, without a word of evidence to prove him entitled to it. We speak plainly, because we feel that justice has been outraged by a most infernal plot; whilst the confederated schemers now claim the victory in the name of honesty and the purity of the ballot box. When we have examined the minority and majority reports, and sifted the evidence, we may feel called upon to speak even more plainly, and tell precisely *why the Commercial* favored McClure over Gray. If some persons do not "hang their heads" at the exposition, we shall then confess we were mistaken, and that McClure is a pure, high-minded Republican Senator.

WHO ARE THE INTERNATIONALS!

Gradually the Internationals are gaining strength on this side of the water, and that mischief will follow their machinations daily grows more apparent. In New York, Chicago and New Orleans they are particularly strong while in Canada they are recruiting nearly all the laboring classes. We believe that in this great hive of industry no lodge has yet been established, nor is it probable that there will be since our working classes are as a general rule perfectly well contented and sufficiently wise to hold off from any such agrarian insanity as marks the commune of Internationals. In order not to libel these dangerous agitators we reproduce the speeches of two of the organizers made at a recent meeting held in New York city. It will be observed that they aim to overthrow society and sieze upon the wealth of their neighbor, in short to revolutionize the world and disturb all governments.

Mr. W. B. Davis said: Fellow working men—You, from whose hands the wealth of society is produced, you who make the greater palaces and embellish them with every luxury and convenience of art and of nature, you who produce by your valuable services in the State, the groundwork upon which all treasures of the community rest. I want you to take into consideration and review why you do not occupy those palaces on the avenue, why you do not enjoy the fruits of your own industry, why you permit a state of things like the present, and permit a party of men who are non-producers to revel in the luxuries which are the fruits of your own industry, while you yourselves occupy squalid tenements, living on the commonest fare, and have to hawk yourselves about from time to time for the privilege to toil for those who labor not. Does it occur to you that you are citizens of a great republic, and that you, by the proper use of the suffrages you possess you could vote this vast wealth into your own pockets; that you could put a stop to this state of fraudulent speculation and monopoly; that you could have in fact the fruits of your own industry? Does it ever occur to you that this might be done, or have you been slaves so long that you cannot resume your manhood? Are you always going to be the foot-ball of politicians, the slaves of capital? Are you forever to be doomed to live in these tenement houses, existing on scant fare yourself and your children wanting for the necessaries of life, while those who live in Madison and Lexington avenues, who never did a day's work, roll in luxury, their wives and children dressed in "purple and fine linen," their children sent to the colleges to be educated in the arts of taking advantage of the unlettered, unsophisticated class beneath them? You are entitled by nature to certain inalienable rights, among which is the right to breathe the pure air of heaven without any monopolists standing between us and its inhalation; an equal right, also, to a sufficient amount of God's earth upon which to live, without the interference of any damned rascal who assumes to be lord thereon.

Mr. Theodore Banks was equally emphatic. He said:

There are two classes in the community, the aristocratic and the laborious, and he belonged to the latter. "That man that does not produce anything is my natural enemy, and I am his enemy sworn to the death. It is time we banded together for our rights; and I am ready, by heavens, to bleed in the movement. [Great applause.] I say damn all other parties but the people that produce—[applause]—we want no representative men—we want the people to vote directly, and if you want an eight-hour law vote for it yourselves, for the moment you deputize a man to do it for you, that moment you are sold. He will go to Albany and sell you out; and I hope that when you leave here to-day you will understand that the great question of the day is bread and butter. Men will sell themselves to railroads and to telegraphs, and you must learn to trust yourselves alone. Let us leave here to-day with the understanding that we will meet together in bands, and, if necessary, in regiments, and, by heavens, take possession by force if no other way." [Great cheering.]

Mr. Thomas Devyr went a step or two further:

After speaking at length of the immense grants of land to the railroad monopolists, he said that every member of Congress who had voted for them should be held, to a strict accountability. In conclusion, he said: "There is one way in which you can teach these men; you cannot teach them by the machinery of your elections, but I would take a cowhide in one hand and a revolver in the other and go to these men and say, 'You d—d scoundrels, here is the way I will teach you for what you have done, and if they resist the cowhide I would shoot them with the revolver, and take my chances with an American jury." (Great applause.)

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE red man of the forest is undoubtedly called a child of nature, because no matter how old he is he likes to amuse himself with his whoop, which really might be called a bawl, and he enjoys nothing better than playing with the top—of his neighbor's head.

A TELEGRAM says that a meeting of the Liberal Republican party was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, and was attended by Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Sinclair Tousey and Frederick Conkling. We should think Mr. Greeley's influence ought to have been sufficient to have secured the presence of the rest of the *Tribune* staff, but perhaps only four or five can be spared at once.

ROCHEFORT has appeared again. He has made a joke, saying he was waiting until it should be decided what cannibals shall be favored with him for a lunch. We don't like that sort of jokes. We can't think of anything more unpleasant than to have to eat a slice of such an indigestible creature as Rochefort. In fact, if he is likely to disagree as much with the Anthropophagi as he has with the French, we think the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to interfere.

THE orchestra which was to have taken part in the grand Easter music of Trinity church, New York, struck at rehearsal on Good Friday, and refuse to play unless Mr. Morgan, the assistant organist, pays them the money which they earned but never got, at a concert in which Mr. Morgan was a director, and which was a failure, given up town some weeks ago. In consequence the Easter music will be less elaborate than was intended. Music has charms to soothe everything but a savage musician.

GENERAL HANCOCK is going to resist the threatened invasion by gold hunters of the Black Hills, because that country belongs to the Indian reservation. This will be a thorough surprise to the Indians as well as to the invaders because they have all got into the habit of regarding a reservation as a plot of land settled on the red men until some white men take a fancy to it. Thousands of people will deprecate this action of General Hancock, as they regard Indians as creatures to whom lies can be told and from whom property can be stolen with perfect impunity but who must be exterminated at once if they lie or steal.

THERE is a reporter—a newspaper reporter—in Louisville who should become celebrated. He is a wole south improvement company in himself, i. e., he is capable of improving the whole South. Recently this wonder reported Mr. Sothern's Dundreary and we venture to extract one or two morceaux: "Its perfection being acknowledged, its success may be referred to its caricature of a type." "Although the difference between the two is hardly to be measured, still the abstract typical effect of the two is closely represented in each. Dundreary is the De la Mancha of the noble inanists of the British peerage." And after that we think we shall suffer the noble inanist to retire.

PANGO-PANGO is now American soil. The home-sick wanderer, sated with the luxuries of Europe, or wearied with the rigors of the North, or the enervating languors of the South, can now breathe the air of freedom and the atmosphere of universal suffrage, the moment he rests his foot on Pango-Pango's shore. We presume that the children born in Pango-Pango last night are eligible as future presidential candidates, and in consequence should be regarded as lying, villainous scoundrels by Messrs. Greely and Schurz. The U. S. steamer Narragansett has hoisted "the flag of our Union forever," three cheers for the red, white and blue," over this part of Navigator Island, and if the officers of that ship have introduced the sale of liquor, there is no reason why the Pango-Pangeese should not be just as thorough bar strangled spanners as any of the rest of us.

IT is singular that the New York *World*, or perhaps the little Pittsburgh *Post*, has not long ere this discovered the significance of coincidence of both Queen Victoria and Lieutenent Grant going to Berlin at the same time. The Prince Beatrice is still unmarried, the Alabama question still unsettled and the Lieutenant's father still President. Could any better opportunity be wished for by the London correspondent of the *World* to write up one of his usual display sensations? He might announce that a marriage is to be arranged between Prince Fred and Princess Beatrix (your swell correspondent always prefers the final x) that the Alabama claims are to be dropped by the President and the Queen to furnish a Canadian army and an iron-clad fleet to aid him in proclaiming himself Emperor. We do not think any one would be surprised at such a telegram in the *World*, if it were signed Picadilly.

THE story that has been going the rounds of the papers regarding Miss Pauline Markham, has been contradicted. It is stated that the lady, who is now and has been engaged at Woods' Museum for several months past, does not play *second* parts, but is leading lady of the burlesque company; that she has *not* lost her voice, but, on the contrary, her intonation is as sweet and silvery as ever; that her form is not as stout as it has been, but that is not due to any cause of dissipation, as is suggested by the Philadelphia *Press*, but to a severe attack of pneumonia, engendered by a severe cold. It is also claimed that so far from the truth is the charge of her being obliged to work for a living, that her diamonds alone would support her for the next ten years.

EARLY in the war a Brigadier Generalship was offered to Governor Reeder, the first Chief Magistrate of the Territory of Kansas. He declined on the score of incapacity. That isolated case of martial modesty has at last been matched. The staid old Capital of Vermont, Montpelier, recently elected Mrs. Reed Superintendent of Public Instruction with only one dissenting vote. To the surprise and regret of all, she resolutely refuses to accept the office, pleading incompetency. Her no meant no, for all the pressure the village can bring to bear upon her makes no impression. She believes in female suffrage, but has an overwecning modesty.

THERE were, at the close of the year 1870, 51,435 miles of completed railroad in the United States, and yet we have seen a table giving the railroad mileage of all countries in 1872, which sets down our total at 50,000. The truth is that we have more miles of railroad than all the countries of Europe combined.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says: A singular case of depravity in a man of good business standing has recently come to light. Dr. J. R. Dillingham, the well-known dentist of this city has just confessed himself guilty of numerous thefts charged against him by absconding for parts unknown, and a strange story of his misdemeanors is now before the public. As far as is known the first of his peculations was from Messrs. Codman & Shurtleff, on Tremont street, from whom he stole at various times some $8,000 worth of gold plate. Upon being accused of this theft he acknowledged it, and gave his note for six months for the value of the plate. When this note became due he refused to pay it, and threatened to sue Messrs. Codman & Shurtleff for compounding the felony. This affair was kept quiet, and Dillingham's next operation was to sell a portion of his business for $3,000 to a man named Wood. The property thus conveyed proved not to have belonged to Dillingham, the business was not what it had been represented, and Wood sued him to recover $1,500. He managed to procure bail for $2,000, and was quiet for a time until his father died, about three months since, and it was then found out that the Doctor had forged checks and notes to the amount of $6,000. This was the last of his knaveries, and the report is that he is on his way to South America, though some insist that he has not yet left the city. On two occasions he has assigned his interest in his father's estate, making a profit of $1,000 each time.

A MANCHESTER merchant has been distinguishing himself at Mogador, Morocco. It appears from the account given in the Gibraltar *Chronicle* that Mr. George Broome, of Manchester, a resident merchant in Mogador, having ridden two or three miles from the town of Mogador, an old soldier, dismounted from his mule for the purpose of collecting wild flowers. While so occupied he was persuaded by an Arab who accosted him to proceed in search of flowers to a spot some distance from his attendant, who he left in charge of his mule. On arriving at this place, two other Arabs appeared, one having a gun, and all three armed with the Moorish dagger. Having seized Mr. Broome, and on anything about a sheik who was imprisoned by the Governor, and on his replying "No," they began to abuse the Governor and Christians generally. Mr. Broome, not liking the look of affairs, endeavored to get back to his attendant, when the Arab with the gun fired at him, fortunately without effect, and the three men then drew their daggers and and attacked him. Mr. Broome, who had only a stout stick with him, laid about him right and left, knocking over the Arab who had fired at him, and subsequently wrenching the arm of one of the others to such purpose that he brought him to the ground disabled. The third Arab had by this time managed to strike Mr. Broome on the right side, and was about to repeat the blow when Mr. Broome closed with him, and a severe struggle ensued. Ultimately both stumbled over one of the prostrate Arabs, the jerk sending Mr. Broome in one direction and his assailant in another. Mr. Broome finding himself free, dashed away shouting for help.

THE Baltimore *American* says: With each recurrence of that season in which a portion of the Church commemorates the mysteries of the Death and Resurrection, we find growing amongst Americans a disposition to extend its observance not only into religious but also into social life. We should be glad to believe that the barriers between Romanism, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian and all the other sects into which a Christianity that ought to be common is divided, are melting away towards a general recognition of the sacred incidents of the time. For that such an influence exists, and that it grows yearly in strength is a fact patent to any observation. It may not yet have made its way into dissenting ecclesiastical bodies, and they may for years to come be prevented by an unwholesome prejudice from yielding to its force a formal acknowledgment; yet it is felt by their individual members, and exerts itself in persuading them into recognizing it by doing some one thing or leaving some other thing undone, even though the action be ever so small and confined to the limits of their own domestic circles. Some day we hope to see Good Friday and Easter Monday holidays throughout this country, and all the churches directing the attention of their congregations to this period of the religious year.

THE *Kreuz-Zeitung*, of Berlin, the leading organ of the reactionary feudalists of Prussia, does not attach much importance to the matter. "Schurz," it says, "is hankering around after notoriety, and is now making war upon President Grant because the latter has recently pursued a policy in Missouri that Schurz thought injurious to his own influence. The whole debate in the American Senate is destined to discredit the Government in the eyes of the people, and it is also apparent that French emissaries have their hands in it for what purpose it is easy for our readers to infer. We think that our foreign relations are safest, wisely in not involving itself in a quarrel with the United States at a time when we were engaged in so terrible a struggle; the more so as there is no evidence whatever, so far as we can see, that the Washington Cabinet acted in bad faith toward us."

The *Rostocker Zeitung*, a leading National Liberal Organ, believes that "the Government of the United States should be asked to explain, and that, if the charges of the Senator Schurz should be well grounded, it should be compelled to indemnify Germany."

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: The great poisoning agent of last year seemed to be red flannel. People who affected the boiled-lobster style of underclothing died with great freedom, and science was at fault to give the reason why. The New York *World* has undertaken to supply the want, and at the same time publish a sensation. In the latter it has succeeded. There was a flannel factory at Harrisburg, Pa. In 1870, one of its proprietors discovered a species of fungus which could be made into excellent red flannel, and for a year reaped great profits as the result of his shrewdness. One day his confidential clerk came into him with a neatly-done volume of newspaper items of death from wearing red flannel. "Your invention," quote the clerk. "Great Heavens!" exclaimed the unhappy man. Enter Mrs. Partington. "Here, sir, your baby ate up its pretty red wrapper and died." "It is—it is my red flannel!" shrieks the distracted father. Tableau: distracted father drowning himself in the bottomless mill-pond. This brief sketch is all we can give of this thrilling story. Our readers will find the complete details in last Sunday's *World*.

THE N. Y. *World* says: "Notwithstanding the reports of such men as Mr. Vincent Colyer, who preach peace when there is no peace nor is likely to be, the terrible Apaches are again murdering and plundering the people of Arizona, and will continue to do so unless they shall be suppressed with bullets; for it is sheer nonsense to believe that such savages, without a spark of moral principle, can be influenced by moral suasion and the smooth words of philanthropists, as they are absurdly called, who would ameliorate the condition of the Indians at the expense of people of their own race and color. An abundant number of treaties has been made with them, not one of which they have kept. In 1870 everything which could be done for them was done—the United States having held strictly to the terms of the treaty made through the efforts of the Peace Commissioners in that and the preceding year—yet all through the spring and summer, outrages similar to those now taking place in Arizona were committed. They will not stick up to their contracts, and they will murder and steal. What use has civilization for such a people?

ABOUT three weeks ago, after an acquaintance of several years, a young lady named Isbell, living with relatives on Michigan avenue, was married in this city to a young man named Taylor, of Indianapolis. The ceremony was hardly over when Taylor received a telegram from Lynn, Massachusetts, that his aged mother was dying, and in an hour had left the city, calculating to return within ten days at the farthest. He wrote one letter back, and Monday the bride received news that mother and son were both dead. He was exposed to the small-pox somewhere on his route, took a severe cold, and died the day before his mother died. The wife fainted on reading the sad news, and up to last evening had not regained her consciousness, the attending physician believing that she will be rendered a maniac by the blow. —*Detroit Free Press.*

THE great Prussian Generals have been receiving their *douceurs* for war service. Prince Frederick Charles, Count Moltke, and Generals Von Roon and Manteuffel got $242,000 each; five others $156,000, and five more $78,000. Frugal Prussia thinks this rather too much of a good thing, but compared with the gold showered upon Marlborough and Wellington, it is the merest trifling. The places and pensions alone of the former and his wife amounted to $515,000 a year, and this did not include divers grants and allowances for building Blenheim. Wellington received grants to the amount of $3,500,000, and held appointments and pensions equal to at least $50,000 a year besides. Very few men have found business so paying a trade as these great Generals found war.

AN INDIAN correspondent writes that previous to his assassination Lord Mayo well appreciated the risks he ran. He spoke of danger as inseparable from his office, and used to say that he was, at all events, as safe in India as when Chief Secretary of Ireland, where he was accustomed to receive hundreds of threatening letters. When begged by friends to carry at least a heavy walking-stick—with which, being a very powerful man, he might have proved a dangerous antagonist—he said that it would be of but little use if a man had resolved to kill him. A meeting was to take place in Ireland on the 15th ult., presided over by the Duke of Leinster, a political opponent, with the view of raising a national testimonial to the ill-fated Viceroy. His widow has left India.

THE Beligan murder case in New York promises to turn out a "love affair." According to the latest theory, Carl Vogt's real name is Jos. Stupp. The unsuspecting servant girl fire to the house and of the meanest kind. He induced this Stupp, then his servant, to marry a cast-off mistress of his, under the promise of a pension. The marriage consummated, he refused to carry out his part of the bargain. Stupp sued him, but was beaten and turned off. As a last resort, he killed the ex master, stole some of his money, bonds and personal property, set fire to the house and fled to America. This is the latest theory of the prosecution. If substantiated, the insanity dodge ought to work out his salvation, if applied to him as it was to Cole and Mayfriand.

THE Missouri *Republican*, which first blew the trumpet of the Cincinnati convention, and the organ of the party in the State in which the party originated, is not disposed to allow the claims of Gov. Gratz Brown to the presidency to be overlooked or forgotten. A certain minor journal of New York having expressed its opinion that there were but three candidates for the Cincinnati convention prominently before the country—Trumbull, Davis, and Charles Francis Adams—the *Republican* says "this gratuitous withdrawal of Gov. Brown's name, takes his friends by surprise. They assert he has not been withdrawn, and will not be."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

EASTER.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Do saints keep holy day in heavenly places?
Does the old joy shine new in angel faces?
Are hymns still sung the night when Christ was born,
And anthems on the Resurrection Morn?

Because our little year of earth is run,
Do they make record there beyond the sun?
And in their lessons of light so far away
Mark with us the sweet coming of this day?

What is their Easter? For they have no graves.
No shadow there the holy sunrise craves.
Deep in the heart of roundèd marvelous
Whose breaking glory reaches down to us.

How did the Lord keep Easter? With His own.
Back to meet Mary where she grieved alone.
With face and mien all tenderly the same.
Unto the very sepulchre He came.

Ah, the dear message that He gave her then—
Said for the sake of all bruised hearts of men!
"Go, tell those friends who have believed on me,
I go before them into Galilee!"

Into the life so poor and hard and plain.
That for a while they must take up again.
My presence passes! o'here their feet toil slow,
Mine shining swift with love, still foremost go!

"Say Mary, I will meet them. By the way,
To walk a little with them: where they stay
To bring my peace. Watch: for ye do not know.
The day, the hour, when I may find you so!"

And do I think, as he came back to her,
The many mansions in my Father's house
With tender steps that hasten in the way,
Seeking their own upon this Easter Day?

Parting the veil that hideth them about,
I think they do come softly still, and out
From homes of heaven that only seem so far,
And walk in gardens where the new tombs are.
—*Scribner's for April.*

Or all extraordinary living creatures which have made their appearance upon this earth, the most extraordinary is what is called a Compound Fowl now to be seen in Norfolk, Va. Its head and feet are those of a chicken. Its body is the body of a penguin. It is duck-legged, and has a bear's tail. It crows like a rooster, waddles like a duck, but stands erect like the penguin aforesaid. Whether, if cooked, it would combine the flavor of chicken, duck and bear, we shall hardly know at present. It is too valuable a creature to kill for the mere gratification of gastronomical curiosity.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

WHAT SPRING BRINGS WITH IT.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, Spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their insidious influence? Certainly not a debilitated nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rightly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable preventive and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always more or less impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The taste of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,
A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Nearly half a life—the hair will turn gray once sometime and find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Gutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
For Sale by all First-class Dealers
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York
MWF

NATIONAL ELGIN WATCHES
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
The Best Timekeepers Made.
Used by all the Leading Railroad Companies.

Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE,
AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE WATCHES.

REIHLE BROS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
93 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Makers of the celebrated Stock House Scale for Farmers; Wrot. Iron Lever R. R. Track Scale; Compound Parallel Crane Beam; Heavy Rolling Mill Scale; Testing Machines of any capacity, of remarkable accuracy. All work warranted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Dress Goods.
A complete Stock of all new Mixtures and new Spring Shades, at Attractive Prices.
NEW DRESS SILKS.
At 37½, 44, 50, 55 and 62½c., Black Mohair Lustres.
At 44, 50 and 60c., Japanese Silks, Gray and Colored Striped.
At 41, 87½, American Black Silks, a great bargain.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18¾c., Gray Striped Poplins.
At 22½c., Chene Mixed Poplins.
At 25c., Plain, Mixed and Striped Poplins.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Black Merinos & Delaines,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
New Spring Shawls and Scarfs,
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
RETAIL STORES.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES.
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOOREHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
OPEN BACK AND FRONT.
Spring Underwear.
British Cashmere and Merino Half Hose.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, latest shapes.
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.
Neck Wear of every description.
Suspenders.
Silk, Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas.
Sleeve Buttons, Spiral Studs, &c.
KID GLOVES
for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in Best and

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and accrued interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 30, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	112	112¼
" 1864	112¼	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¼	111¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108	108
Currency 6's	115½	115½
Gold	110¼	110
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	100¼
Pa Scrip	92¾	94½
Erie	58	62¾
Reading	114¾	115
Lake Shore	96¾	97¼
Fort Wayne	97	97¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½	92¾
Rock Island	116¾	117¼
Chicago & N. W	82¾	83¾
Do. Preferred	94¼	95¾
St. Paul, Common	63	63¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	81¾
Wabash	78	79¼
Union Pacific	38½	40¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31¼
Pacific Pail	63¼	64¾
West. Union Telegraph	73½	73⅝
dams Express	97¼	97½
erican Express	72¾	72¾
Express	73¾	73¾
ils, Fargo	78	78

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and obrkers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	60¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58¼	59¼
Reading R. R	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	44	44
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	38¼	38
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	54	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	29¾	29¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16⅛

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	108
U. S. 6s. 1881	114⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	108
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅝	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 30, 1872.

Gold dull all day at 110¼. Loans from flat to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $41,000,000. The specie export for the week amounted to $609,196.83. The treasury disbursed to-day $54,000 gold on account of interest, and $918,000 on redemption of 5-20 bonds. The money market was active and stringent during the afternoon at 7 per cent. gold to 1-32, but closed at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. The bank statement is nominally favorable, although the bankers have lost a considerable amount of money. A careful analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,143,775 in their reserve, and they now hold $5,261,850 above 25 per cent. required by law. Governments not very active; opened about ¼ per cent. lower on 5-20s of '62, and ⅛ per cent. better on 10-40s. State bonds very dull; South Carolina, new, are up about ⅝ per cent. from Thursday's prices. The stock market was buoyant and higher at the close, with a crazy feeling on the bulls. Wabash advanced to 80; Union Pacific to 41¼. Western Union to 73⅝. Pacific Mail to 64¾. North Western common to 83¾, and preferred to 96. These figures are the highest of the week. In late dealings of the day there was a slight reaction from the highest point.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

Robinson Bros. quote:—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do 65, 112⅝, new do, 111¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 108⅝; currency 6's, 115⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 95¾; Tennessee old, 57; do new, 66¾; Virginia new, 56; do old, 54; North Carolina old, 37; do neg, 21½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¼; Quicksilver, 42¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells Fargo do, 77½; American Merchants Union do, 72¾; United States do, 73½; Pacific Mail, 64¾; New York Central, 100¾; Scrip, 94¾; Erie, 62¾; do preferred, 87; Hudson, 115; do preferred, 125; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 115¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, 83¼; do preferred, 95¾; Rock Island, 117¼; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 63¾; do preferred, 87¾; Wabash, 79¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 66; Chicago & Alton, 117¾; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¼; C., C. & C., 99¾; Burlington & Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 97½; Panama, 268; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 40¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union, 91¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 30, 1872.

APPLES.—Trade is fair but with a supply fully up to the demand and prices are without quotable change; sales at $2@4 ₱ bbl, for common to medium $4.50@5.50 for choice. There are but few sales being made above $5, and buyers want something good at that figure; it is claimed, however, that prime York State or Michigan cannot be brought here and sold below $5.50 and then even at that the margin is small.

APPLE BUTTER.—May be quoted at 55@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

ASHES.—Soda Ash continues scarce and firm but prices are unchanged; common, 7 cts; refined, 8. Nitrate Soda, 3¼; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

BUTTER.—The receipts continue fair and the market is easier although prices are without quotable change; 10@15 for inferior to common; 20@25 for fair to medium and 28@30 for good to prime.—fancy brands 1@2 cts. more.

BRANS.—The supply is very much reduced and with considerable inquiry, quotations may be given at $2.50@3 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for prime new.

BROOM CORN.—Is dull and nominally unchanged; small sales within the range of 5½@6¾ cts. ₱ lb, according to quality. The indications are that prices will go lower.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted steady at 4½ cts ₱ lb, and $8.50 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.25 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb. cans) quoted at from $6 to $7 ₱ case, according to quality and brand; Tomatoes, $4.50@5; Corn, $5, $6 and $7. Trade fair and improving.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair supply and the demand is only fair; may be quoted at 8@8½ cts., as to quality and condition.—8¾@9 cts. in a retail way.

CHEESE.—There is but little doing in this market and prices are unchanged; Goshen, 19@20; Factory, 17@18. A late New York paper says: These increased arrivals, together with the fact that all the factories in Herkimer County are now in operation, turning out from 6 to 12 cheeses each ₱ day, have a weakening effect upon the market. There are strong opposing forces at work, holders of stocks, which are in few hands, striving to keep up the values, while those out of cheese, and especially parties wishing to start the new make at moderate rates, are bearing down hard to weaken the prices. It is certain that concessions are made where they would not have been a fortnight ago. Still 20c. is charged, in a small way in orders, with sales at 19½c, but most buyers are accommodated at 19c. when they run around and purchase for cash. Cold weather in the country has prevented the ripening of cheese, so that no new have yet been received, but next week will probably see a few on this market.

CARBON OIL.—Is reported very dull and we reduce our quotations to 19 cts. for car load lots and 20@3 cts. additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle Berries, $16 @17 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—It is rather remarkable that while apples have been selling readily all winter at good prices, peaches, on the other hand, have been very dull, and lower prices now than early in the winter. We notice that in Chicago prime halve peaches are quoted at 8½@9 cts. whereas, prime bright Michigan apples are quoted at 10½@11 cts., and 150 sacks Southern and western at 8¾@9¼ cts. Heretofore, peaches have always brought more than apples but this year is an exception to the general rule.

EGGS.—Are in fair supply and with an apparent falling off in the demand the market is weak and holders are generally anxious to keep stocks down as much as possible; quotations may be given at 20@21 cts.

FLOUR.—Market steady with a fair local trade but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote in a jobbing way common to good spring wheat $7.10@7.60; choice, $7.75@ 7.85; fair to good red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice to fancy do, $7.75@8.25. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN.—The market for Wheat is steady, and, while the receipts and offerings continue light, there is no change to note in prices; $1.63 @1.65 for red, and $1.67@1.70 for white. No. 1 quiet and unchanged; 47@48 cts., by the car load; the offerings continue light, and the same is true of the demand, and, notwithstanding the receipts recently have been comparatively light, the market is well stocked. Corn continues rather slow, but there is no change to note in prices; 58@60 for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is scarce, and dealers are taking all that offers at 84@85 cts. Oats is dull and the trade is about over; may be quoted at 70@75 for spring, and 75@80 for fall.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues quiet, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is new or different from last week. Dates on east report that the stagnation in Coffee still continues, and Sugars are also reported dull, though prices are unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A, 12¾; do B, 12¼; do Ex. C, 12; do C, 11¾; do C Yellow, 11¾; Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY.—The market for baled is, if anything, a shade weaker, in consequence of increased receipts, though prices are without quotable change; $23@27 ₱ ton for common to prime.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; $4.50 ₱ bbl. to the trade, and $4.75 in a jobbing way.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 83@85, and No. 2 at 62@63. Linseed Oil, 92@95.

ONIONS.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.50@ 3.25 ₱ bbl., according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $4@4.50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES.—The demand is increasing, and, with light receipts, stocks are small, and the feeling is firmer, though, as yet, prices are unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at 75@80 cts. ₱ bushel.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8¼@9 cts ₱ ₱.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 7¼ cts; short rib, 8 cts; clear, 8½ cts; sugar cured hams, 11¾. Breakfast Bacon, 12½@13. Ham sausage, 10; Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 9½; Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ ₱.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 ₱ bbl. by the car load delivered, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed is quiet and unchanged; $5.00 in first hands, and $5.50@5.75 in a jobbing way. The receipts have not been so large this week. Timothy Seed is unchanged; $2@3.25. Flaxseed in steady demand at $1.85.

TALLOW.—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ ₱.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	355 cars.	399 cars.
Hogs	41 "	129 "
Sheep	145 "	110 "
Horses	28 "	49 "
Mules	4 "	13 "
Total	616 "	697 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were fair, but a large proportion of these were through cattle, and, consequently, the supply in this market of actual market cattle on sale was comparatively light, especially owing to the demand, in regard to prices there was but little change, as compared with last week; prime shipping steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., may be quoted at 6½ @6¾, and extra 1,500 lbs., had there been any of that kind on sale, would doubtless have brought 7 cts; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb. steers sold at from 5¾@6 cts., and stockers are still quotable at 4½ @5¼, according to quality and condition. The advices from the east, although not really bad, are not all that could be desired, and should the weather turn warm and wet, (of which there is every indication at this writing) we look for trade in cattle to be slow all over the country next week, though we may be mistaken.

So far as we could learn, there were but few cattle in the pens to-day unsold, though this is usually the case on Saturday; however, the shipments of through cattle were large, and, as a matter of course, will help to supply the eastern markets next week. Following is a pretty full report of the sales since the date of our last report:

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
13	16,310	6 12	18	19,360	5 75
3	3,180	5 50	2	2,470	5 50
3	4,620	6 30	15	17,320	5 50
23	16,760	6 00	2	1,930	5 00
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
3	4,110	7 00	2	3,570	4 90
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
32	42,040	6 35	17	20,700	5 87
30	28,820	6 00	1	1,020	5 50
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
5	8,450	6 25	2	3,760	7 50
Holmes, Huff & Co., sold:					
53	40,130	6 25	13	16,280	6 25
9	10,220	6 30	3	3,450	5 00
6	4,150	4 00	3	5,310	5 00
46	59,110	6 75	1	1,410	5 00
1	1,230	6 80	5	2,940	5 00
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
80	6,500	7 10	155	12,260	5 00
143	12,760	7 75	72	2,660	7 00
151	14,560	8 50	156	13,920	8 50
.....	.....	.....	650	56,090	8 25

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 30, 1872.

There has been quite a commotion in oil circles during the week, occasioned mainly by the struggling and supposed death of the "South Improvement Company," and, as the Legislature has repealed its charter, we presume that the producers, and others who have been making war upon it, will again feel easy. While we were not the champions of the "S. I. Co.," it must be conceded that the refining business, not only here but at Cleveland and other points, has been very unsatisfactory during the past year, and that some steps should be taken to place it on a better foundation no one will attempt to gainsay. No objection is known to the way of producers forming organizations to protect and further their own interest, and it is about time that the refiners would follow their example.

The most noticeable feature to notice in connection with the market during the past week is the large falling off in the receipts of crude, as well as the shipments of refined. The average daily receipts of the former fall considerably short of 2,000 bbls. per day, against 4,000 to 5,000 bbls. ordinarily, and it follows, therefore, that stocks must be rapidly accumulating in the oil regions. The exports of refined are also comparatively small, and have been so for some weeks past, notwithstanding this, the stock in Philadelphia is large and considerably in excess of the demand. A large number of our refiners have suspended operations entirely, and others contemplate doing likewise as soon as they get through filling contracts made some time ago. The indications at present are that business will continue quiet for some time to come.

Crude was reported firmer at Parker to-day and quoted at $3,41@3,42 per bbl. Refined is as dull as ever—not enough doing to establish quotations. There is little or no inquiry, but sellers in this market are just about as scarce as buyers.

Receipts crude this week, 5,564 bbls; last week, 7,662; January 1st to date, 216,937; same time last year, 152,448. Exports refined this week, 4,250; last week, 7,302; January 1st to date, 153,774; same time last year, 111,704.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Cochrans Siding, account T P Miller	296
Vesta O W, accounts D C Phillips	740
Total	1,036

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

A. D. Miller, 98 bbls ref., oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Total	98 bbls

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig remains rather quiet; there has been considerable inquiry, but the high rates demanded have restricted transactions, and business has been confined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of consumers; the market closes strong at full previous quotations; sales have been made of 50 tons Coltness at $35@ 100 do. Eglinton, $30@ 100 do. same, at Philadelphia, $47.50 cash; and 100 do. Langloan, on private terms. There continues a good demand for American, but there is very little obtainable, and business has been confined to small lots at prices favoring sellers. Sales are reported of 100 tons No. 1 Lehigh (a special brand) at $54; 200 do. No. 1 do., $51; and 250 do. Thomas Gray Forge, April delivery, on terms not made public. Wrought Scrap continues in request at steady prices; 150 tons No. 1, April delivery, sold at $60 currency; new rails have been rather quiet, but the supply is light, and prices are steady at $69@70 gold for English, and $76@80 currency for American, according to location of mill. Old rails are scarce and wanted; 200 tons T sold at $35 currency. 500 do. same, for shipment, $51.50 gold. The market for refined bar continues strong, and a further advance at the mills is looked for. "Burden's Best" has been advanced $5 ₱ ton since our last.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron is in demand at a further advance. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $37 @32; No. 2 at $1940@31; Grey Forge at $18; Scotch pig at $48@49, and mottled at $47 ₱ ton.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little movement, but prices are steady. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, superxaxony fleece, 83@86; full blood merino fleece, 83@85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 82@ 85c; coumon fleeces, 75@80c. Tub-washed, close selected, three-eighth grade, 95@96c, well washed, 87@90c; fair ordinary, 80@83c; low ordinary, 68@70c. Pulled: extra, 90@92c; No. 1, 78@80c; city super, 78@85c; western, 70@75c. California, fine, fall clip, 57@60c; medium, fall clip, 46@48c; burry, fall clip, 30@35c. Colorado and Mexican, fine and medium, 40@42c; selected, 48@55c; fine and medium, washed, 46 @52c; common washed, 43@45c; black, 35@37c; unwashed, 37@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 43@47c; medium selected, free from burrs, 43@47c; low, 38@40c.—*Gazette.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.
Lewis, O & P, metal	2	J. W. Forter, metal 2
Nimick & Co., metal	4	Brown & Co., metal 1
J. Painter & Sons, m	2	Zug & Co., metal 4
Hailman & H, metal	3	
Total		18

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furn Co ore	10 Graff, B. & Co., m 2
Graff, B & Co., ore	2 Spang, C. & Co., met 2
Total	16

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. Wood & Co., met	10 Coleman, R & Co., m 5
R. Wister, metal	6 J. Moorhead, metal 1
J. A. Caughey, met	5 Brown & Co., metal 1
J. W. Porter, metal	5 J. Reamer, metal 3
Nimick & Co, metal	3
Total	41

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P, metal	1 Byers, McC & Co., m 2
J. Marshall, metal	1 McKnight & Co., m 1
Total	5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 30.—5 P. M.—Consols, 93¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, March 30.—Rentes, 55f 72c. Increase in specie in Bank of France, 9,000,000f.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11@11¼d. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Cheese, 70s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton in limited request; sales of 1,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour quiet; receipts, 12,000 bbls; state $6.25@6.60; common to good extra $6.65@6.95; good to choice $7.00@7.60; white wheat extra $7.65@8.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 78½c. Wheat more active and firmer; No. 3 spring delivered $1.46; No. 2 spring delivered $1.52¾; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee $1.59. Rye quiet; western 85½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; new western mixed 47@47½c; yellow western 71c; while and yellow western afloat 72c. Oats dull; western 53@56c; Ohio 56@57c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather unchanged at yesterday's quotations. Wool quiet; unwashed fleece 56c; Texas 47@50c; California fall clip 37½ @39½c. Coffee firm; Rio 18@20c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 60@69c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c. Rice firm at 8¾@ 9¼c. Crude petroleum 12@12½c; refined 22¼ @23¼c. Turpentine dull at 71@71½c. Pork dull; new mess $12.75@12.87; prime $10.50; new prime mess $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 8¼@9¼c; shoulders 5@5½c; middles steady; long clear 7c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Butter quiet; western 11@21c. Cheese dull at 13@19½c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged. Lake ingot scarce at 36½@37c. Pig iron firm; Scotch $35; American 42@52; bar firm $95@ 100. Russia sheet steady; Spelter quiet; cut $5.25; clinch $6.75@7.25; horse shoe 200@250.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 30.—In the dry goods market business was active and the market strong. New styles Dolly Varden prints sell at 12½@13c, white good madder styles command 11¼@12c; Pacific Mills, percales 22½@23½c; do. Dolly Varden styles 27½c; do. Batiste cloth 27½c; Oriental percales 21c; American drab; Sprague's 19c; Manchester 14c; and Merrimac 17c; Pacific Mills 1,400 lawns; 16½c for fancy colors, 14c Pacific Mills Dolly Varden styles, 18c for Pacific Mills 1,400 fancy organdies, 20c for Doll Varden do., 14c for Manchester; New York Mills muslin are steady and in good request at 22@22½c; Wamsutta 21c for Lonsdales, and 16½@17c for White Rock muslins; heavy brown sheetings steady at 14½@15c; second 13½@14c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton quiet; sales of 3,000 bales good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings 21½c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 1,715; exports coastwise 2,126; stock 131,283.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Cotton quiet and little doing at 21¾c; net receipts 1,024; exports coastwise 716; sales 250; stock 46,524.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 22c; net receipts 478; stock 2,069.

MOBILE, March 30.—Cotton dull; middling 22½c; net receipts 842; sales 1,000; stock 38,839.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 21½c.

NASHVILLE, 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 21¼c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Flour: extra spring dull; wheat $6.50@7.25. Wheat: No. 2 spring firm at $1.21. Corn: No. 2 mixed firm and steady at 33½c. Oats: No. 2 moderately active at 30¾@33½c. Rye steady and firm at 69@ 71c. Barley: No. 2 fall 64½@65c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $11.30@11.35. Lard 8@8.15. Hams in pickle a shade firmer at 7@8¾c. Bulk meats: loose quotable; shoulders 4c; sides, clear 6c, 5½@6¾c. Highwines quiet and steady at 85c. Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Flour firm: family $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady; red $1.50@1.72. Corn firm. Rye and oats quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed oil steady at 88c. Lard oil dull at 75@ 78c. Eggs dull at 14@15c. Butter firm at 28@ 32c. Mess pork firm at $11.75; the demand is local and speculative. Lard dull at 7¾@8c. Bulk meats quiet and weak. Shoulders 4c; sides 5¾@5¾@6¾c. Pork sold at $12.25. Whisky firm at 84c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Tobacco active for good qualities, but a shade easier for common lugs; sales 85 hhds. Bagging firm at 17@17½c. Cotton firmer; light advance; middling at 23¾c. Flour firm; extra family $7.50. Grain quiet but firm and unchanged. Provisions dull. Bacon: shoulders 5@5¼c; sides clear rib 6½@6¾c; clear 6¾@7c. Bulk meats: no inquiry; shoulders 4@4¼c; sides clear rib 5½@5¾c; clear 5¾ @6c. Mess pork quiet at $12. Whisky steady at 85c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Flour less active; Iowa and Wisconsin $6.95@8.00. Wheat quiet; State and western $1.75@1.78; amber $1.80; white $1.80@2.00. Rye held 88c. Corn dull; mixed western 64@65c. Oats dull, white 54@55c; mixed 53c. Barley and malt unchanged. Mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Lard 9c. Whisky 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 30.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan $1.55¾; No. 1 red $1.60; No. 2 $1.55@1.55. Corn firm; high mixed 47¾c; low mixed 47c; yellow 47¾c; white 48¾c; no grade 46c. Oats a shade better and quiet; No. 2 32c; Michigan 40c. Clover seed $3.05. Mess pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Wheat: nothing done; No. 1 red winter held at $1.65 and $1.64 bid; No. 2 nominal. Corn firm at 52c. Oats firm at 43c. Refined Petroleum: little doing in car lots; 21c. in trade lots.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Flour firm; XX spring $6.00@6.50. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.29; No. 2 $1.21½. Oats dull; No. 2 32c. Corn firm at 38½c. Rye firm; No. 1 60c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 fall 58c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1.68; No 1 $1.62½; amber $1.58. Corn firm; 48½c. Oats dull; 38½@39c. Clover seed $5.10@5.15.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 30.—5 bbls grease, Harris & Ewing; 5 do flour, 5 do onions, 18 do apples, 2 ears hay, Henry Rea Jr; 12 tubs butter, 50 box cheese, W H Graff & Co; 10 do do, J A Graff; 10 bbls spirits, 5 do gin, S McCrickert; 1 car sewing iron, Barr & Fuller; 500 pails lard, R D Clark; 50 do do, 55 cases do, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 do do, Dilworth Bros; 100 tes grease, F E Sellers & Co; 323 slabs marble, Reiter & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 5 bxs butter, 5 bbls apples, J Painter & Sons; 7 do do, J B Canfield; 11 bbls apples, 7 pkgs produce, Loh & Cooley; 1 car stone, J C Bidwell; 31 bbls apples, E Moye & Co; 8 do do, 16 kegs & butter, James O'Brien; 100 bbls flour, J & J Gallon; 2 pkgs, 2 bxs ndse, J S Dilworth & Co; 18 bbls potatoes, J R & A Murdock; 2 bdls forks, J Woodwell & Co; 2 do do, Whitmore, Wolf, D & Co; 2 do do, Logan & Gregg; 300 bxs glass, C Jumser & Son; 171 sacks cheese, 2 pkgs produce, 13 bbls corn, N J Braden; 5 rolls leather, D Chestunt & Co; 10 bbls onion setts, Scobia, Reed & Smith; 10 do do, 70 baskets cabbage, Van Gorder & S; 1 car brick, S McKier; 1 do do, Byers, Hunt & Co; 55 bdls hides, G Kahn; 14 sks keg, Citizens White Lead Co; 21 kegs rivets, W P Townsend; 30 bdls g hides, 4 bbls tallow, Seibert & Berg; 90 doz brooms, J H Lippincott; 80 sks potatoes, Bilicker & Co; 1 car f clay, Brown & Co; 5 bbls oil, S M Hedron.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 30.—1 car brick, Isabella Furnace Co; 75 bdls apples, 5 sks potatoes, 1 do nuts, John Herbert; 6 sks coal, 1 do corn, 1 bx do, H Michels; 1 bx cigars, H Landis; 1 lot h h goods, R Hooper; 1 bx 1 kegs, S M Cummings; 52 bxs corn soap, L O Coman; 2 bbls g kisvons, J F Bonsfield; 1 car pumbers, Reed & Bros; 1 car s p lumber, J B Ingham & Son; 1 do p lumber, Grush, R & Co; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 6 bureaus, A Ortlieb & Co; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 83 sks car corn, Adams & Bro; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, A G Neff; 1 do roots, Jos Greenwall; 1 bbl eggs, E Carson; 1 car circe t brick, Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 1 car s iron and nails, A Kaufman; 1 car locust posts, Wm Anshutz; 4 cars limestone, Pittsburgh Lime Co; 3 bbls vinegar, 13 sks rags; 1 bbl sundries, Jas O'Hanlin; 56 sks flour, 6 bbls do, Jas Ward & Son; 17 owt l kegs, 6 skr do, Beymer, P & Co; 4 doz brooms, C & J Nothing; 68 sks potatoes, J Dalzell; 2 bdls gas pipe, 6 pcs do, 1 bx h ware, Tate, Munden & Tate; 1 bale rags, Union W Co; 1 shear, 1 lever, 2 legs, Anderson, Maxwell & P; 10 kgs timothy seed, Spear & Gleun; 1 car s ear corn, I Kippley; 32 sks leather shavings, James Walmsley.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 30.—3 cars hay, J Rose; 1 do do, O H Allerton; 2 do bbls, Lewis, Oliver & P; 5 do oil bbls, B D Moore; 5 bbls eggs, 2 do beans, 3 tubs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 bbls eggs, W J Steel & Bro; 1 do do, Marshall & Co; 6 do do, Potter & S; 3 do do, Heald & M; 2 do do, P Duff & Son; 10 do hemp, H Gerwig & Son; 3,500 bbls, D B Moore; 5 bbls eggs, 2 do beans, 4 bbls, 1

HOME NEWS.

Those of our readers who contemplate changing their residence on the first of April, will please give notice to the carrier, or leave word at our counting room, so the paper can be delivered promptly.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

The Delegates from Allegheny City, elected on Saturday last to attend the County Convention to-morrow, will meet this evening at City Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for the purposes of organization and harmony in the presentation of candidates to represent the city in the State Convention. Full attendance desired.

South Side Consolidation.—Now that the South Side is really consolidated hundreds will be flocking over the Monongahela looking for building sites. We advertise this morning building lots in what was Ormsby Borough, and we are informed these lots would be an excellent investment. Mr. Kirkwood, at the Birmingham Passenger Railway, will give any information that is wanted concerning them.

Miss Cushman.

To-night, at Library Hall, this community will be permitted to hear one of the most noted artists that ever adorned any dramatic period. The name of Miss Charlotte Cushman carries us back in memory to the palmy days of Adams, the elder Booth, and other bright illustrious stars which adorned the stage in our boyish days. Readings will be given to-night from Shakspeare's Henry VIII., and other selections. A treat treat is promised, and we expect to see the magnificent and beautiful hall crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience. This is positively the last time that Miss Cushman will ever appear in Pittsburgh, and we advise all who love pure reading to attend.

That Milwaukee Boy.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Beck, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, arrived in Allegheny, and had on interview with young Gehring—the youth who absconded from that place, with a lot of his employer's money. The Chief states that Gehring was employed by a tailor named Froelich, and that, having by some means gained access to the safe, he took $167 cash and then checks respectively for $1,500, $120 and $17, with which he disappeared. The Chief's estimate of the youth's honesty and general character is not very exalted, inasmuch as he states that the boy has been arrested several times for like offences to that for which he is now under arrest. Gehring will be taken back to-day to Milwaukee. He is only fifteen years of age, but seems to have a large experience in criminality.

Candidates for State Convention.

So far as we have heard, the following are the names of those who are proposed by their friends as delegates to the State Convention:

From the North Side—Hon. P. C. Shannon, Messrs. Arthur Hobson, H. M. Long, H. W. Coates, and J. W. F. White.

From the South Side—Hon. Russell Errett, Messrs. R. C. Dalzell and John Paul.

From between the rivers—Hon. R. W. Mackey Messrs. C. N. Bigelow, W. Magee, W. H. Denniston and Dr. M. Gregg.

—Since the above was in type we have received the following additional names as candidates:

Messrs. J. J. Gillespie, R. E. Elliott, Jared M. Brush, George Wilson, W. J. Gilmore, H. F. Smythe, J. G. Murray; George Y. McKee, John S. Lambie, B. F. Kennedy, General A. L. Pearson, W. H. Barker, Hon. Vincent Miller, R. H. Negley.

The County Committee recommend for Senatorial delegates, one from the middle, one from the North Side and one from the South Side. For representative delegates, two from Pittsburgh, two from Allegheny, and one from North of the rivers and one from South of the rivers.

SATURDAY'S PRIMARIES.

The Selection of Delegates—The Convention To-morrow.

The primary elections held on Saturday, to elect delegates to the Republican County Convention to-morrow, excited but little interest, but so far as was heard from, the polls were kept open and the election conducted in accordance with the regulations announced by the County Committee. The delegates chosen are as follows —each District being allowed one representative:

First ward—R. C. Elliott.
Second ward—T. P. Houston contested by Thos. H. Phipps.
Third ward—R. W. Mackey.
Fourth ward—W. A. Herron.
Fifth ward—T. H. Hunter.
Sixth ward—J. J. Wrigley.
Seventh ward—J. G. Patterson.
Eight ward—James F. Moore.
Ninth ward—Ralph J. Richardson.
Tenth ward—Wm. Walton.
Eleventh ward—B. F. Kennedy.
Twelfth ward—John R. Hague.
Thirteenth ward, first precinct—Crosby Gray.
—second precinct—R. L. Magee.
Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee.
Fifteenth ward—A. L. Pearson.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct—George Nesthcunmeler.—2nd precinct—J. McCreery.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Walton.
Eighteenth ward—C. W. Lewis.
Nineteenth ward—Thos. MacConnell, Jr.
Twentieth ward—Wm. H. Denniston.
Twenty-first ward, 1st precinct—Charles A. Kebee—and proxies in favor of Mr. Moore.
Twenty-second ward—James A. Chambers.
Twenty-third ward—George T. Oliver.
First ward, Allegheny—H. M. Long.
Second ward—Thomas Ward.
Etna borough—J. A. McQuaide.

The Convention will assemble to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the Court House. Thus far, there appears to be but little excitement in relation to the business to be transacted, but now that the delegates are chosen, it is possible that to-day will witness somewhat of an increased activity and bustle in political circles.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Sunday Evening Carousal, and its Sequel —Man Stabbed in the Neck—The Alleged Perpetrator Arrested.

Last evening about eight o'clock a disturbance of considerable magnitude occurred in a drinking house in Keef's Court, near the foot of Fulton street, and between Wylie street and Wide alley, which resulted in the serious injury of one of the participants. A number of men were in the house at the time, several of whom were intoxicated. A dispute arose which seemed to have resolved itself into a sort of free fight, during which knives were brought into requisition, and a man named Paddy Gibson was stabbed in the left side of the neck, receiving a wound about an inch in length and perhaps three-fourths of an inch in depth. He staggered out of the house, and a comrade observing that he was bleeding very profusely, called the police. Lieutenant White responded, and a man giving his name as Muldoon was pointed out as the person who had done the cutting, whom the officer arrested and took to the Central Station-house. Officer Bell now came up, and assisted in taking the wounded man to his injured man, who had already become faint from the loss of blood, was carried to the office of Dr. McNary, who dressed his injuries, after which the man was conveyed in a carriage to his home near the head of Bedford avenue. Two persons—one of whom is a brother of the injured man—appeared at the Central Station house, and alleged that they would be willing to swear that the man who was arrested was the person who did the cutting, while the latter as stoutly denies the charge. Another person appeared, who averred that Gibson had cut himself, while attempting to strike another party, who warded off the blow, and thus caused the blade to enter the neck of the would-be assailant. One of the officers, moreover, who carried the injured man to the doctor's office, states that he thinks Gibson dropped a razor after the cutting occurred. Some additional light will probably be shed upon the case at the hearing this morning, as a number of witnesses will be summoned to appear. Dr. McNary, who sewed up the wound, states that unless bleeding should again set in, the man will recover.

ALMOST MURDERED.

An Umbrella as an Offensive Weapon—A Man's Eye Gouged Out—A Brutal Affair —Result of a Bout.

A very trivial dispute between a couple of boon companions resulted in very serious if not fatal injuries to one of the parties, and brings the Penitentiary unpleasantly before the vision of the other. The twain were George Kemp, a young, unmarried man, and John Nicolus, a Benedict. They had been spending a part of the afternoon in a saloon on Madison avenue, and a short time before six o'clock left for a cigar shop, where they made a purchase. Here a dispute arose as to who should pay for the purchase made, and the excitement waxed high between them. At last harmony was restored, the cigars were settled for and the rivals disspread over Europe, like so many other customs, by these conquerors. We are told that the Hindoos practice precisely similar tricks at the time of the Hull feast, on the 31st of March.

One of the first of these tricks on record, was that of the Rabelais, who, being at Marseilles, without money, and desirous of going to Paris, filled some goblets with brick-dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed at once to the Traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the joke was the occasion of universal merriment.

The unlucky party who may be fooled is, in France, called *un poisson* (fish) *d' avril*; in Scotland, a *gowk* (cuckoo); in England and America, an *April-fool*.

A LAND SLIDE.

Several Houses Damaged and One Man Injured.

At about seven o'clock yesterday morning a land slide occurred on the hill above Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, on the South Side, which resulted in the demolition of one frame tenement house, and considerable damage to three others belonging to the firm mentioned. A mass of rock becoming detached from the hill, just below the Incline Plane, rolled down the hill, and separating, struck the houses mentioned. The houses were frame shanties, and of but little value. The inmates escaped uninjured, with the exception of a Mr. Joyce, who had his leg somewhat bruised by a piece of rock striking him. The loss on the property will be small.

BREVITIES.

SNOW last night.

APRIL FOOLS' DAY.

TO-DAY is moving day.

COUNTY CONVENTION to-morrow.

QUARTERLY BILLS are now in order.

THE public schools have a week's vacation.

KNOWING ONES say it will rain for seven Sundays.

THE corner on eggs was bursted on Saturday night.

THERE seems to be a "corner" in the express market.

BEAMER'S company opens at the Academy of Music to-night.

MAYOR BLACKMORE and Ex-Mayor Brush are in Philadelphia.

PAY YOUR BILLS promptly, thereby aiding others to pay theirs.

YESTERDAY was a genuine spring day—showers and sunshine alternately.

A CHIMNEY fire Saturday morning was the occasion of an alarm from box 52.

THE sewer inlet on the corner of Irwin and Taylor avenues Allegheny, caved in yesterday.

AT the Mayor's Sunday court, thirty-six common cases were disposed of by Deputy O'Donnell.

HACKMEN were busy moving those who were so unfortunate as to have to move before daylight this morning.

THE Roughers and Catchers of the 8 inch and 10 inch rolls will meet at 465 Liberty street this evening at 7½ o'clock.

CANDIDATES for County offices, are warming up to their work. They will appear in full dress to-morrow at the Convention.

THE JOURNEYMEN PLASTERERS of Pittsburgh and vicinity will meet to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock in Gibson's Hall, Allegheny.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is forty years old. She married Mr. Paddock after being courted fourteen years. They have two children.

THE old tradition that "if it rains on Easter Sunday, it will rain for seven consecutive Sundays thereafter," was revived yesterday.

A CONGREGATIONAL meeting of the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the church.

SEVERAL Pittsburghers, together with many South Siders, left for Harrisburg at one o'clock this morning, to urge the Governor to sign the Consolidation bill.

THE SAILERS AND TACKERS of Allegheny county, will hold an open meeting Saturday next at 7 o'clock in their hall, corner of Penn and Seventeenth street.

COL. ALEXANDER HILANDS will have no opposition for a renomination to the office of Clerk of Orphans Court. Mr. Hilands is a very worthy and efficient official.

THE freight depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is to be removed to-day from Pike and Eleventh streets to Twenty-eighth, between Smallman and Railroad streets.

SATURDAY morning Mrs. Eliza Davis, while walking along Smithfield street, accompanied by her sister, was suddenly seized with a fainting fit in front of the Monongahela House.

SO FAR as heard from, James McGunnigle, the present County Commissioner, elected last fall for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Wm. H. McGee, will have no opposition for re election. Mr. McGunnigle has made a good officer, and no doubt will be re-elected.

WE have received from Messrs. J. W. Pittock & Co., opposite the postoffice, late numbers of *L' Univers's Illustre*, and of *L' Illustration*, two of the leading illustrated papers published in Paris. Pittock always has on hand a fresh supply of French periodical literature.

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If.

This little word "if" is a very important one, and all powerful in the matter of qualification. "If" a man's business requires that he should employ certain means to transact his business he will of course resort to them. "If" a sewing machine agent does not require city canvassers, he will not employ them. "If" he does no one can blame him for so doing. The Singer Machine does not employ any city canvassers, but trusts to its popularity to effect sales. "If" it were not as excellent as it is its agents might have to have recourse to the system of hawking and peddling. An article that requires to be carried from door to door cannot be said to rest on its merits.

Important Move.

The old established firm of John L. Dawes & Brother have removed their paint-shop to 102 Third avenue, where they will be glad to see their old customers and all others wanting house and sign painting. Mr. Guy L. Smithson, well-known as one of the best sign writers in the country, is now connected with this house, and with the combined talent of G. L. S. and Master John L. Dawes, Jr., those wanting signs of any description can be suited.

Those wishing to see the largest glass sign on this continent can do so at their establishment, 102 Third avenue, two houses below Wood street.

MWF.

Removal.

Dr. L. F. Arensburg, has removed to Butler street, opposite German Catholic Church, between 36th and 37th streets.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

An Indignation Meeting in East Birmingham—The Text of the Consolidation Act.

The news of the passage in the State Senate on Friday, of the act annexing the South Side to Pittsburgh, caused no little consternation in the ranks of the opponents of the measure, particularly in Birmingham and East Birmingham. A meeting was called, to be held Saturday evening in Ormond's Hall, East Birmingham.

At the appointed hour some five hundred persons collected at the hall designated, and the meeting was organized by calling Burgess Dressell to the chair, and the appointment of T. H. Davis as Secretary. Some speeches were made denouncing the measure as illegal and unjust, and a remonstrance against the signature of the bill by the Governor, which had been in circulation during the day, was presented and received the signature of a large number of those present.

The following preambles and resolutions were presented, but during the excited discussion and general confusion which followed, they seemed to have been entirely lost sight of, and were not put to a vote:

WHEREAS, A bill consolidating the several South Side boroughs with the city of Pittsburgh, contrary to the wishes and without the knowledge of the citizens of the said South Side boroughs, has been passed under a suspension of rules, by the Senate and House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, A large majority of the citizens of the South Side boroughs are opposed to such consolidation, and had no opportunity to manifest said opposition or set forth their objections; and

WHEREAS, There is an act now in existence providing for annexation to said city when the citizens of the several boroughs desire it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to go to Harrisburg for the purpose of presenting the facts in the case and exposing the frauds and misrepresentation by which the passage of said act was obtained, and that said committee use all the influence to induce his excellency, John W. Geary, Governor, to veto this attempted outrage.

After some discussion, which had but little point and ended in no definite action, it was resolved by the meeting that the chair appoint a committee of two from each borough to go in conjunction with a committee appointed from Birmingham.

During a confusion of tongues and accumulation of motions, the chairman announced that he would make the appointments, which he did as follows: From East Birmingham, Messrs. Fox and Snelders from Ormsby, Sankay and Schonlan; from St. Clair, W. P. Davis and James Galvin.

Without giving the committees any definite instruction as to what course they were to pursue, except that they were to go to Harrisburg and oppose the bill, and without making any provision for the payment of their expenses, the meeting adjourned.

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Herewith we give the text of the act passed by the Legislature:

A supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the boroughs of Temperanceville, St. Clair, Allentown, Union, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Monongahela, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh and West Pittsburgh are hereby annexed to the city of Pittsburgh and made part thereof.

SECTION 2. That the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh is hereby required to issue his proclamation to the qualified electors of the wards published in Paris. Pittock always has on hand a fresh supply of French periodical literature.

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THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceeding's.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Joseph McMullen, convicted of highway robbery, in stealing a watch from Charles B Peterson, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Daniel Donnelly, convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding John O'Brien, was sentenced to the Work House for three months.

John Lutz, who was convicted of stealing the goods, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Graff, convicted of the larceny of a watch from Wm. Walsh, and who was recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sent to the Work House for six months.

John Ranker, found guilty on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, in striking P. McNamara on the head with a beer glass, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to confinement at the Work House for two months.

Charles Allison, convicted of the larceny of an overcoat belonging to James Beckley, was sent to the Work House.

John Monroe, convicted of the larceny of a pair of pants belonging to John McArthur was sent to the Work House for six months.

John Mallure, convicted of unlawfully cutting Robert K. Brown with a razor, was sent to the Work House for a term of three months.

Thomas Heaney, conisterer on the Monongahela Inclined Plane, convicted of committing an assault and battery upon David J. Myers, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

Conrad Sontag of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, who pleads guilty to three indictments for selling liquor to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs in each case.

A noll pros. was entered in the case John Poole, charged with surety of the peace, defendant having given bail to Alderman Gripp.

Wm. Pearce, convicted of assault upon August Weimar was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

Two decrees for divorce were presented, and Mary Pryer.

Cath—ine Knoer vs. Benedict Knoer. The petitioner alleges desertion and cruel treatment as reasons for divorce, and also avers that the respondent had a wife living in Europe at the time he married her.

Mary Ann Stewart vs. Jas. Steward. Grounds alleged for divorce, ill treatment.

Trial List for To-day.

Com. vs.	
John Finn, et al.,	David Lloyd,
Roger Corbitt,	Lewis Frax, et al.,
George Brown,	John Lang.
Jas. Smith,	Thomas Burns,
Michael Quinn,	Nathen Ott et al.,
John Frank,	John Martin,
Geo. Fuehs,	Hugh V. Wilson,
M. Kearney (2 cases)	R. Eberhardt, et al.,
Mary Pryer.	Witmes.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT, STOWE AND COLLIER.

In this Court the argument on the motion for new trial in the case of Owston & Sowers vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was taken up and argued at length by Messrs. Haughton and Morrison for the Company, and Mr. Acheson for the plaintiffs. The argument occupied about three hours and at the close the Court took the papers but made no decision.

Applications for charter were made by the "United Sons and Daughters of Abraham Lincoln" Society, and by the First United Presbyterian Church.

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181. Barnhart vs. Penna R. R. Co.
157. Duff vs. Dorrington.
189. Wilson vs. Tenan.
204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
205. Lenkard vs. Robinson.
217. Sec'y vs. Harlem Bros.
218. O'Neill vs. O'Neill & Rook.
220. Dressle vs. Boggs & Kirk.
211. Wray vs. M'Clelland.
1. Black vs. Dickson.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In this court a petition was presented from Wm. Colgan setting forth that he was the owner of a tract of land in Penn township; that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company had commenced to build a branch railroad from their main track in Verona borough out beyond, and through his land, and that they had already made excavations, torn down fences and taken possession of a part of his land for their track without having allowed him any compensation therefor. Therefore he asked for a preliminary injunction to restrain them from proceeding with the work.

The prayer of the petition was granted and Thursday April 4th fixed for the final hearing.

The remainder of the session was taken up with business of no importance to the public.

Both branches of this court will be in session this week, and it is the intention of the court to issue attachments for all absent jurors. The *venire* is looked upon as an especially good one and the court proposes to allow none of the jurors called to shirk duty.

Trial List for To-day.
(BEFORE JUDGE HAMPTON.)

88. Franz vs. Jones & Laughlins.
Renne vs. Jones & Laughlins.
6. Daniel vs. Jones & Laughlins.

(BEFORE JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.)

22. Kelly vs. Hammer et al.
72. Sunday vs. Forbes.
26. Hohenfels vs. Langlitz.
34. Gorman vs. Ford.
49. Palmer & Co. vs. Excelsior Manufacturing Co. of Pennsylvania.
5b. Appel vs. Coppman.
51. Nixon vs. O'Riley.
53. Parker vs. Sturgeon Bros.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Financially, the week's run of Maeder's dramatization of one of Ned Buntline's most sensational stories has been a success. Artistically viewed, it is one of the grandest humbugs of the day. The effect of such plays, instead of elevating the dramatic art, is to degenerate it almost to the level of an ordinary minstrel show or aboriginal Indian exhibition. It is prostitution, nothing less. How many—if there be any taught in the story of "Buffalo Bill," as acted or written—is to make a hero of a man who is supposed to have made the chief aim of his existence the wreaking of his vengeance upon a fellow mortal. To illustrate the prevailing sentiment of the play, we have, near its close, the thundering declaration, (and great cause of applause from the galleries), "Jake McCandless, Buffalo Bill the boy swore to be avenged; Buffalo Bill the man has kept his vow." But now that we have had two weeks of the "variety" theatricals at the Pittsburgh Opera House, and the boys and others of our community who take to that sort of thing have had *their* turn, we trust that Managers Elsler and Cahill will favor those of our amusement goers, who can appreciate the legitimate drama, with something of a higher character than either the "Waifs of New York" or Buffalo Bill.

This evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement, supported by Mr. J. C. McCollum. The play to-night will be "Lady Audley's Secret; or, the Mystery of Audley Court."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This popular theatre, which was renovated and refitted in beautiful style last fall, is to be opened this evening for a spring season. As the public are already aware, it is to be under the management of Mr. V. E. Beamer, and the stock is to consist of his excellent company, late of the Fifth Avenue Opera House. We congratulate Manager Beamer upon his change to more handsome and comfortable quarters than those occupied during the winter season, and wish him and his company the success which they so richly deserve. The play with which the spring season at the Academy opens is an ever popular one, and it possesses the additional virtue of teaching a healthy moral, which, we are sorry to say, can be said of comparatively few of the *popular* dramas of to-day. The intensely practical lecture which "Rip Van Winkle" delivers, in this admirable adaptation of Washington Irving's beautiful legendary tale, excites the sympathies, and gives birth to ennobling motives and aspirations, in point of moral value comparing not unfavorably with even the best of the temperance lectures of John B. Gough. And that Robert McWade's interpretation of the character of *Rip Van Winkle* is a popular and worthy one, the crowded audiences during the last engagement here abundantly testified. We look for large audiences at the Academy this week.

"WE, THE PEOPLE."—We, reportorially speaking, are always anxious to hear what other people have to say about us; and in this particular we do not deem ourselves singular. Therefore it is not unlikely that many of us—the people—will fail to gain admittance at Library Hall to-morrow evening, unless we present ourselves at an early hour. This is lecture is said to be one of Miss Dickinson's best efforts.

THE ART GALLERY.—Hundreds of our citizens visit the gallery in Library Hall daily, and every individual visitor leaves the place with regrets. The collection is an exceedingly fine one, and will amply repay several visits.

We take pleasure in giving our readers the following extract of a letter just received by Professor A. Daisé:

NEW YORK, March 27, 1872.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE LADIES OF NEW YORK FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

To A. Daisé, Esq., Pittsburgh.—Dear Sir: It is with full confidence that we come and make an appeal to your ardent efforts and your influence.

It is our duty to answer quickly and with ensemble the initiative steps nobly taken by the ladies of Alsace and Lorraine, and every Frenchman should bring his offering in proportion to his means, even beyond his means.

Let us follow in the way that was open in France, in New York, as on the other side of the Atlantic, there are French women who have taken the lead. They have formed a General Committee, and by invitation, a committee of men was adjunct to them.

Among the dispositions taken by the Central Committee, there is one on which we call your special attention, as it has a particular interest for all those who contribute in the success of the great undertaking.

It has been resolved to publish a special bulletin for the inscription of every subscriber. This bulletin will be on separate sheets, independent of the periodical, which can be preserved, and whose collection, when the lists are completed, will be the *Golden Book of French Patriotism.*

[Signed.] MLLE G. DE ROSSIERES,
Pres't of Gen'l Com. of Ladies.
E. CAYLUS,
Pres't of Auxiliary Com. of Gentlemen.

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DIED.

LANG—On Sunday morning, March 31st, 1872, at 10 o'clock, HENRY W. LANG, in his 76th year.

Funeral from his late residence, Lang Avenue, near Homewood Station, P., R. R., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fulman & samson's office, Seventh Avenue, at 1 o'clock.

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